MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 APRIL 1982

Egypt

Mubarak Speech -- Egypt adheres unswervingly to the goal of peace and intends to fulfill its obligations without retreat or vacillation, President Husni Mubarak said in a speech to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council broadcast by Cairo radio. While Mubarak praised the Israeli people's enthusiasm for the peace process, he said the planning of Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory will lead to more tension and widen the gap between Israel and the Palestinians. Egypt looks forward to the resumption of the autonomy negotiations because the continuation of the present situation in the West Bank and Gaza serves the interests of no one, he said. Recent "bloody events" there and in Lebanon confirm the need to move quickly to enlarge the scope of peace so that ultimately Israel will conclude peace treaties with all its neighbors. Egypt does not aim to impose anything on the Palestinians, but rather seeks to provide them with more options so they do not feel their only choice is between the continuation of the occupation or the resort to desperate acts of violence. Noting that Egypt cannot accept the continuation of the Israeli occupation, Mubarak pointed out that an autonomous Palestinian authority would cancel the military government and civil administration in the West Bank and Gaza.

Regarding the dispute "which Israel has raised" over the border demarcation at Tabah, Mubarak said Egypt accepts no bargaining in this matter since it cannot relinquish an inch of its land and insists on restoring control and sovereignty over the disputed area.

Elsewhere in his remarks Mubarak praised late President Anwar as-Sadat, "the leader in war and the hero of peace," placing As-Sadat in the class of great national leaders alongside Sa'd Zaghlul and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Describing himself as "enthusiastic about democracy," Mubarak said he opposes centralization of power and does not desire to monopolize decision-making. However, he criticized those who demand uncontrolled comprehensive revolutionary changes and said Egyptians should avoid "instigation." The government does not want to impose restrictions on freedom of opinion, he added, but wants to expand the area of dialogue, provided this serves the public interest.

Tabah Dispute -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that Egypt and Israel have agreed on the method of settling their differences over the Tabah border, MENA reported. Confirming that Israel will withdraw from the disputed zone and that multinational force personnel will be stationed there, the spokesman said Israel will refrain from setting up any installations in the area until a final solution is reached, that the two sides will meet to determine the method of reconciliation or arbitration and that the United States will participate in these meetings at the request of both sides.

A Foreign Ministry official signed the agreement on behalf of Egypt, MENA noted.

Sinai Withdrawal Aftermath

Cables on Sinai Return -- Jordan's King Husayn offered "warm congratulations and sincere feelings of brotherhood" to Egypt on the return of the Sinai, according to a cable from Husayn to President Mubarak broadcast by Cairo radio. Jordan appreciates Egypt's defense of its land, its sacrifices for the sake of Palestine and its support for Arab causes, Husayn added. Egypt's role will remain firm and solid for the return of the Palestinian people's rights and Egypt will remain in the forefront of every joint Arab action, he contended. In a reply cable to Husayn carried by Cairo radio, Mubarak expressed confidence that Jordan will participate with Egypt in defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, in seeking Palestinian control in the West Bank and Gaza, and in establishing a good example of coexistence and security in the area.

There is no doubt Egypt will combine all its human and material resources with that of its "Arab and Muslim sisters" so that the remainder of the occupied Arab homeland is liberated, Moroccan King Hasan II stated in a cable to Mubarak carried by MAP and MENA.

Arab Media Comment -- The price paid by Egypt and the Arab nation for the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai will grow every day, according to a commentary by the WAFA political editor carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. The Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai will be replaced by an American presence there, the commentary continued. The Israeli withdrawal was also accompanied by the "political containment" of Egypt. Egypt is no longer free to turn its back on the United States, to resume relations with the Soviet Union or to resume its role in Africa, it added.

The "imaginary" withdrawal from the Sinai is the first step toward consolidating Israeli-U.S. military, economic and political domination over Egypt and other Arab countries, according to a Damascus radio commentary. The withdrawal will mobilize the "treasonous and capitulatory forces" in the region for the benefit of Israel and the United States. The Arabs, particularly those in Egypt, will not recognize this "false liberation" of the Sinai, the radio asserted.

Despite the fact that Arabs welcome the return of Arab territory, all indications are that there is no cause for optimism, Riyadh radio commented. Israel is trying to compensate for giving up the Sinai by annexing the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is in the shadow of this equation that future changes may not be in the interests of the Arabs, the radio said.

Israel

West Bank Disturbances -- Two youths were shot during a clash with IDF soldiers in the Arab village of Al-Yamun, Jerusalem radio reported. One of the youths, who had been blocking the entrance to a school, was shot by the soldiers when he pulled out a knife; the other was caught in the crossfire. In Ramallah and Al-Birah security forces dispersed demonstrators who set tires on fire and hurled stones, the radio also noted.

Gaza Situation -- A curfew was imposed on the Israeli side of Rafah following disturbances and rioting by local youths, according to Jerusalem radio. The IDF soldiers fired shots into the air to disperse the demonstrators.

Lebanon

Israeli Troops -- Israel is replacing Maj Sa'd Haddad's militia forces with its own men in five border villages, the Voice of Palestine radio reported.

Islamic Official Killed -- The Islamic Associations and Establishments Chairman Shaykh Ahmad 'as-Saf was killed in Beirut by gunmen, Beirut radio noted.

Iran

The Friday prayer leader in Firuzabad was killed on 23 April during fighting between security forces and members of the Qashqa'i tribe, AFP reported citing the Fars Province governor. A total of 30 people were killed and 100 Qashqa'i tribesmen were arrested during the clashes according to AFP. Revolution guards sustained heavy casualties and were forced to retreat from the Firuzabad area following an attack on Qashqa'i tribesmen, the clandestine Free Voice of Iran reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MONTE CARLO RADIO INTERVIEWS KHALIL AL-WAZIR

JN231948 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of Palestinian revolution forces, by Monte Carlo radio correspondent Antoine Abu Samra, carried in the "It Happened Tomorrow" program -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Two days before the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, one is forced to ask this question: What will happen after the withdrawal? What do you expect on the Palestinian level?

[Answer] The days that precede the withdrawal are witnessing successive Israeli attempts at blackmailing Egypt to remain committed to the Camp David accords. After the completion of the withdrawal we expect Israel will continue this policy on the Arab level in an attempt to carry out more blackmail, to continue with its threats and to proceed with its trend of aggression. On the Palestinian level, the Zionist enemy will continue to practice the policy of the iron fist to put pressure on the masses of our people inside the occupied territories. The Likud government and Israeli leaders continue to practice this trend, which we have seen during the past few days during the popular upheaval of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, whether it be the Gaza Strip, the West Bank or Galilee. During this period, we have seen that Israel has tried to tighten its iron fist and continue with the shedding of blood, terrorism and oppression witnessed by the world at large. Israel tried through this policy to entrench autonomy and the civil administration in the occupied territories exploiting the circumstances and pressures that existed in the pre-withdrawal era to impose its viewpoints on U.S. policy and Egyptian policy. We do not expect this trend, represented by pressures on the citizens, sending the army to the refugee camps and confronting the popular movement in the wake of the Al-Aqsa Mosque incident, will change or abate.

[Question] Frankly, do you expect that, following its annexation of the Golan, Israel will annex the West Bank after the final withdrawal from the Sinai?

[Answer] We previously stated that the policy of the Zionist enemy is to entrench its occupation day by day. In the occupied territories, it does so by confiscating more land, establishing settlements or by putting pressure on the Palestinian inhabitants inside the occupied territories to force them to leave their homeland. The policy of annexation, whether it is legal or not, is being carried out by the enemy. The Zionist enemy's neutralization of Egyptian policy or stands through the Camp David accords constitutes an encouragement to carry out more steps to legalize the annexation of the Golan and impose a fait accompli on our people by entrenching its presence.

[Question] Many things have been said about Israel's designs on southern Lebanon. It has even been said that there are military divisions prepared to invade southern Lebanon. What do you expect after the withdrawal from the Sinai?

[Answer] In the past, we heard threat after threat by Israeli political and military leaders. The policy of massing troops, which is effectively taking place and which our sons in the occupied territories have seen, is very well known by our people, Arab nation and Palestinian revolution, which are closely observing it. Of course, this massing of troops has not scared the Palestinian revolution. It also does not scare the Palestinian fighters. The Palestinian fighter, alongside his brother, the Lebanese fighter, is waiting for the enemy to carry out its attack at any moment. The state of fear and terror which the enemy wants to implant in this region will not exist because every fighter feels that, if this enemy comes, it will pay a very costly price for its attack. Therefore, it will not scare the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces with its successive threats.

[Question] Do you consider the Israeli attack on the Palestinian resistance 2 days ago a violation of the cease-fire or as a collapse of the cease-fire?

[Answer] Indeed, Israel has been preparing for this attack. In the past, the Israeli enemy justified its attacks by saying that the cease-fire had been violated by the Palestinian revolution. Any operation inside the occupied territories used to be considered by the Israeli enemy a violation of the case-fire. The Israeli enemy considered any operation acorss the Jordanian border as a violation of the cease-fire. If a mine, which could have been planted in the past by a side neighboring it, went off under an Israeli military vehicle, the Israeli enemy exploited this as a pretext to carry out its aggressive operations. We still believe that the Israeli enemy might fabricate an excuse tomorrow or the day after tomorrow to carry out other operations, because we believe this is a part of its ceaseless aggressive policy. The enemy has always tried to get rid of the cease-fire agreement because it constitutes a burden on it.

[Question] It has been observed that you used to retaliate for every Israeli operation, or better still, for every Israeli attack. The Israeli enemy carried out an attack the day before yesterday. So far, there has been no Palestinian reply. Of course, we have nothing to do with the timing, but if you retaliate and the Israelis reply to your retaliation, do you not fear a total collapse of the cease-fire?

[Answer] We said we honored the cease-fire for various reasons. The first of these is to ensure the safety of our Lebanese people in Lebanon and to alleviate their pains before anything else. That is why we placed the cease-fire issue above all other considerations. All the Lebanese and Palestinian people have seen how the Zionist enemy this time was the one that began the aggression supported by the partial and superficial justifications. We believe the Zionist enemy will continue to pursue this course. We have the means of replying to the Israeli attacks. In the 15-day war, the enemy saw how the Palestinian revolution replied. It was a painful reply that undoubtedly deepened its wounds. The revolution chose the right way, time and method of its reply. Also, we know how, when and where to reply. Hence, despite this aggression, the Palestinian revolution has demonstrated to the entire world that it is committed for many reasons. Nonetheless, the Palestinaian revolution's mode of reply, other than the direct one, would be highly valued by the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and in Lebanon. As we said, we know how to reply. The Palestinian revolution, the Military Council and the Executive Committee have studied this matter and have made the appropriate decision. Their reply will be clear to world circles.

[Question] Do you expect an escalation of the military situation in the area after the withdrawal?

[Answer] We exclude nothing from Israeli policy led by Begin, Sharon and Shamir. We do not exclude the continuation of Israeli acts of aggression, because the Israeli enemy is trying to impose its terrorism on our people inside the occupied territories and on the Palestinian revolution, as well as on the Arab nation. This is how the Israeli enemy acts. We expect it to proceed with its terrorist policy in an attempt to intimidate this region and to influence every move. However, the reply is always: These attempts will never intimidate us, and if the enemy carries out any move the Palestinian revolution will reply responsibly.

'ARAFAT HEADS MEETING ON OCCUPIED TERRITORY

JN251740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] The Higher Council of the Occupied Homeland Affairs held an important meeting today under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] during which it reviewed the development of the struggle in the occupied homeland and the popular uprising of our people in confronting the Zionist enemy plans.

The council asserted the following:

1. The expression of pride at our Palestinian people's single national stand in confronting the plans and policies of the occupation.

2. The assertion that the revolution will honor its commitments and responsibilities in bolstering the requirements for our people's struggle and continued heroic uprising.

3. Support for the municipal councils' decision to suspend their work as part of the struggle to force the enemy to back down on its steps and decisions in disbanding the Al-Birah Municipal Council and dismissing Mayors Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf.

4. The followup of the adoption of all adequate measures to strengthen and develop our kinfolk's struggle in the occupied homeland by escalating their uprising against the occupation authorities and by completely refusing to deal with the civil administration and everything connected with it.

5. The importance of strengthening the unity of all the national institutions inside the occupied territory so they can continue their joint struggle against the occupation.

WAFA EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

JN261647 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Editorial comment by the WAFA political editor]

[Text] No one can yet assess the price paid by Egypt and the Arab nation for the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. This price will continue to grow daily and will become the highest price ever paid by a people and a nation in return for the illusion of regaining usurped land. The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will be replaced by an American presence in Sinai and in other parts of Egypt -- in the Qina base in upper Egypt and in Ras Banas in the Red Sea -- in addition to regular visits by the U.S. Sixth Fleet and various maneuvers by the Rapid Deployment Force. This means that both Egypt and the Arab nation have paid an exorbitant price for U.S. occupation and infiltration of Egypt in return for the so-called Israeli withdrawal.

The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is also (?tinted) by an Israeli presence in Cairo and in Egypt as a whole through diplomatic representation, the flow of Israeli goods to Egyptian markets, the propagation of Israeli books and publications and the infiltration of Israeli intelligence agents under various covers. The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai was moreover met with the declaration of the Egyptian president that the October war was the last war. It represents yet another card used by the United States to reassert Israeli wishes and to wear down Egypt to the end.

The Israeli withdrawal was also accompanied by the political containment of Egypt. Egypt is no longer free to turn its back on the United States, to resume its relations with the Soviet Union or to exercise its role in Africa within the Nonaligned Movement or in any other grouping. Any such developments could be interpreted as a violation by Egypt of its [credit] to the United States and Israel and of the Camp David accord.

That is part of the price for Israel to withdraw from Sinai in accordance with the Camp David accords. It does not include the sacrifices paid by the Palestinians and Lebanese people in south Lebanon who are the daily targets of Israeli terrorists and aggression. It does not include the losses of the people in the occupied territories, such as the increase in the number of settlements, furtherJudaization and the annexation of [words indistinct]. In conclusion, the price for Sinai is exorbitant and it is being paid by the Egyptian, and Palestinian and the Lebanese people and by the Arab nation in general.

FATAH OFFICIAL: 'ISRAELI ASSAULT' WILL INTENSIFY

JN261852 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 26 April 82

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Al-'Asifah forces, has asserted that the Israeli occupation authorities will intensify their terrorist repression in the occupied territories. In a statement to the Lebanese news agency, Brother Abu Jihad added that Israel will increase greatly the number of its settlements as was announced in a call yesterday made by the Israeli leadership which aims to build 11 new settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan in exchange for its withdrawal. He said the Israeli assault against the masses of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and against the Palestinian revolution in southern Lebanon will intensify in addition to the continued threat against the Palestinian revolution. Brother Abu Jihad asserted that the Palestinian revolution realizes its responsibilities in confronting all expected and possible developments.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ON JERUSALEM, RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

PM270813 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Report on (Grace Hallsill) interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut "shortly before the latest Israeli aggression"]

[Excerpts] In reply to a question about the pressures he is coming under from the left and the right -- from those who want him to break the cease-fire and those who do not -- Yasir 'Arafat answered with a quotation from an Arabic poem saying: "I will be patient until patience itself gets tired of my patience." He added that the Arabic word for patience also means a thorny and painful fruit.

Although he had to be on the alert for any attack which, he felt, might take place at any moment, 'Arafat still found time to talk about his hope that the Americans would stop giving the Israelis blank checks for aggression. 'Arafat was surrounded by about six of his military and other aides.

Does 'Arafat think the Israelis might annex the West Bank?

He says: In my opinion there is no difference between occupation and annexation. What is the difference? I deal with facts, not big slogans. The facts are that we are here and we are the main figure in the Middle East equation and there will be no peace, security or settlement as long as Palestinian rights are ignored.

He added: "They have announced the annexation of Jerusalem, but everyone must know that Jerusalem will be the capital of our independent state. There is no doubt about this. I believe that the annexation of Jerusalem is a sign of weakness, not strength, politically speaking."

Does 'Arafat direct the resistance in the occupied territories, that is, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

He says: "No, I do not direct the resistance. Do not forget that we in the Palestinian arena deal with one another in a democratic way. We highly respect the wisdom of our leadership in the occupied territories."

Politically, which struggle is better, inside or outside the occupied territories?

He says: "It is a joint struggle. Nobody can separate us. True, there is strong cooperation and coordination between the Palestinians inside and the Palestinians outside our occupied territories, but, as I have said, we respect and trust their wisdom."

How does he view Egypt now: Does he see any progress there?

He answers: "It is better to wait and see what will happen."

Does he trust the Egyptians?

He says: "Yes, we have faith in the Egyptian nationalist movement. As for the Egyptian authorities, we do have contacts with them. I have great faith in the Egyptian people and army. Do not forget that I was once an officer in the Egyptian Army."

What will happen next, what about the future?

He says: "Let deeds answer this question. Deeds are more resounding than words. Sharon, Begin and Shamir have said that they will destroy the PLO in the occupied territories, but Begin is very silly. Nobody can destroy 4 million Palestinians."

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM USSR, UN

NC270622 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, Soviet ambassador to Lebanon. At the meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar received a message from the Soviet leadership connected with developments in the Arab and international situation as well as with the latest developments in the area. Brother Abu 'Ammar also received the political affairs adviser of the UN secretary general, who gave the brother commander in chief an urgent message connected with the current situation in the Middle East.

QADDUMI RECEIVES NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY TELEGRAM

NC240846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], director of the PLO Political Department, has received a solidarity telegram from the foreign minister of Nicaragua in which the latter affirmed that the people and Government of Nicaragua strongly denounce the escalating Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. He renewed his country's support for the PLO and its denunciation of the unholy Zionist violation of Al-Aqsa Mosque, a crime that should be denounced by all the world's people, and the racist Zionist practices which threaten peace, a peace which free people struggle for.

PFLP'S HABASH ON ARAB RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

JN251503 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, 25 Apr (SANA) -- PFLP Secretary General George Habash has asserted that the formal Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai is the beginning of a dangerous phase in the Middle East.

In a statement to the Italian news agency in Beirut published today, Habash said: We expect new plots against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which resists imperialist plans.

Habash added the Palestinians will never agree to coexistance with Israel just as the Arab nation will not restore relations with the Egyptian regime if Egypt does not abandon and condemn the Camp David accords. The PFLP secretary general pointed out that any Arab official who tries to restore relations with the Egyptian regime before it abandons the Camp David accords will face the same fate as Egyptian leader Anwar as-Sadat.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ ON WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

GF270456 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] For the second time in 25 years the Zionist enemy has withdrawn his forces from the Sinai and returned it to Egypt. However, the evil intentions that motivated him to occupy the Sinai twice still exist.

Israeli forces withdrew from the Sinai in early 1957 following stong international pressure. These forces had infiltrated the Sinai on the shoulders of two great powers. The occupation was short, no longer than 5 months. The enemy then blew up all the Egyptian installations in the Sinai. However, he extracted a high price for his withdrawal: The passage of his ships from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Red Sea through the Straits of Tiran.

This time the enemy withdrew after an occupation of 15 years in return for an exorbitant price he did not dream of even after his victory in the 1967 war. The enemy obtained a very high price from Egypt and the whole Arab world. Egypt's recognition of the enemy who usurped Palestine, its trade with the enemy and its acceptance of Zionist thinking is undoubtedly harmful for both Egypt and the Arab world. Supplying Israel with arms and freeing his forces on the western front so that they can do what they please on the eastern front is undoubtedly what the Arab world is paying for now. These are all matters for which As-Sadat's regime is responsible.

The very high price paid by Egypt for the Sinai's return has left nothing for the Arabs to regain through negotiations. The enemy has declared the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights and has ringed the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jewish settlements and declared that the annexation laws are irrevocable and that no settlements will be dismantled in the future. What then is left for discussion at any negotiating table at which the Arabs could agree to sit?

The Palestinian question has suffered the worst setback in its history. This setback did not occur when the enemy occupied all of Palestine. It occured when the Palestinian question lost the support of the most powerful Arab country for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and changed from a cause of a people suffering the yoke of foreign occupation to a cause of minorities who are asking for some municipal and village rights.

Despite all this, the return of the Sinai to Egypt is not guaraneed forever. As long as the slogan "From the Nile to the Euphrates" remains engraved above the Israeli Knesset, the Israeli enemy will remain lurking near the Sinai ready to assault it so that when he finds the international situation convenient he will sweep it up for the third time. There is cause for worry when the snake loses its tail as long as its head is sound.

KUWAIT

MOROCCO'S BOUABID URGES EGYPT'S RETURN TO ARABS

NC270654 Paris AFP in English 0634 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Apr (AFP) -- Egypt must be reintegrated into the Arab world following Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai, and other Arab countries must work to that end, Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid said here Monday.

He told a press conference that the elimination of all inter-Arab conflict was the only guarantee for a successful resumption of the Arab summit conference at Fes, Morocco's spiritual capital. The conference collapsed in disarray within hours of its original opening session last November because of wide disagreement over Saudi Arabia's Mideast peace proposals.

The premier said he thought it might resume next July.

Mr Bouabid said Morocco fully backed Iraq in its war with Iran. It was a "legitimate struggle" against Tehran, he said. Any Arab country which helped Iran to destroy Iraq would be playing Israel's game, which was supplying Iran with arms and other military equipment, Mr Bouabid said.

The premier said his talks since his arrival here on an official visit last Saturday with Crown Prince Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti premier, had included in-depth examination of financing for projects in Morocco's 1981-85 development plan. A joint bank was also discussed.

Mr Bouabid leaves Tuesday for Bahrain, followed by visits to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

IRAQI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE FROM HUSAYN TO AMIR

JN251103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Apr (INA) -- The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, received an oral message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations, developments of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and the current Arab situation. The message also notes Iraq's principled and unswerving stands and its desire to settle the dispute in a peaceful, honorable, and just manner.

The message was conveyed to the Kuwaiti amir by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, when he was received by the Kuwaiti amir this morning. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Departs 25 April

JN251120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Apr (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to his brother, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, ended a short visit to Kuwait today and left for Amman.

The Iraqi envoy conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

In a statement to INA, Tariq 'Aziz said the message deals with fraternal bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, developments in the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and Iraq's principled and unswerving stands and its desire to settle the dispute in a peaceful, honorable and just manner.

Tariq 'Aziz added: I conveyed to the amir of Kuwait Iraq's appreciation for the pan-Arab stands that Kuwait -- amir, Government and people had adopted, as well as our pride in these stands. Tariq 'Aziz said: The amir of Kuwait asked me to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes for prosperity and progress to the Iraqi people. He added that the meeting with the Kuwaiti amir, which was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was held in an atmosphere of brotherhood that characterizes Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations.

OMAN

QABUS CABLES MUBARAK ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

GF260849 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has sent a congratulatory cable to his brother, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the recent Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. The cable reads:

His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo. As I hear the news of the gradual Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai after an occupation that lasted 15 years, and as I see the Egyptian flag flying over every inch of Egyptian soil, I cannot but extend to you on behalf of the Omani people and myself our cordial congratulations and admiration at the efforts you have made and patience you have exercised until withdrawal was achieved and that occupation ended. At the same time, we hope that joy will not make us forget holy Jerusalem and the suffering of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territory due to the ordeal of occupation.

With strong belief in God the omnipotent, we look forward to the near day when we see Arab flags flying over all the Arab territories occupied since 1967. And to God this is not difficult.

Dear brother, accept our wishes to Your Excellency for health and happiness and to the fraternal Egyptian people for prosperity and progress. May God provide you with success and the mercy and peace of God be on you.

[Signed] Your Brother Qabus ibn Sa'id

SOVIETS PLOTTING TO 'CHANGE FACES' IN PDRY

GF251912 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Apr 82

[From the "Spotlight" program, prepared by Mamduh Isma'il]

[Excerpt] A few days ago, the first act of the new play -- whose actors are being manipulated in the PDRY theater by the Kremlin -- was concluded. This play was prepared in a special scenario [words indistinct] but through the traditional Soviet method used in the process of removing agents and surrogates in power by physical liquidation. The first act ended when 10 patriotic nationals were executed and 2 others were sentenced to life imprisonment, after those who had been in the police and army forged charges of conspiracy.

Here, we begin to speculate on why the agent regime in Aden has announced this plot, called attention to it and appealed for support for its shaky pillars, despite the fact that the people's struggle against the PDRY regime has been unsuccessful because this regime wallows in the mire of Soviet communist agentry. Why hasn't the Aden agent employed its well-known favorite method, and let the police organs -- which are controlled by advisers from the GDR -- arrest this group and silently liquidate it? How can 12 citizens, one of whom is a 71-year-old man, whatever their experience is, carry out sabotage and conspire in a way that might overthrow the regime, particularly since the trial, whose verity is doubtful, has not proved the group had any political or military links?

Certainly all this speculation proves that the departure from custom by the agents of the PDRY regime is only an introduction for developments that will shortly be witnessed in the PDRY arena.

The moves by the suspicious Aden regime, particularly after its alliance with a non-Muslim and non-Arab country, Ethiopia, is sufficient reason to make the Soviets change (?the faces of their agents) in Aden. On the Arab level, Moscow understands, through a very simple equation, that the Arabs will concentrate on the Palestinian issue after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and that Arab moves will begin with a policy to restore the Palestinian rights. Just like Israel, the Soviet Union (?profits) from the Arab conflicts and differences. Therefore, it will act quickly -- indeed it has started to act -- to dig in its feet in order to participate in any future negotiations and in the solution of the Middle East dispute. Otherwise, all the justifications for its presence in some Arab countries will collapse and its expansionist strategy will (?shrink and dwindle).

From the Soviet point of view, there is a need to change the agent rulers in order to deepen this **presence**, because their contacts with most Arab countries have come to an end after their moves and agentry, which contradict all forms of Arab solidarity or unity, have become clear. At a time when the Kremlin is analyzing future developments, it has started to prepare the PDRY arena for the new agents, who are not less loyal to the Soviets and to communism, but who will represent a new facade colored with hues of a (?new nature) characterized by raising slogans of nationalism and pan-Arabism so as to penetrate the Arab ranks in a new form and probably find a way to participate [in Arab activities] -- through Soviet planning ensuring its continued presence.

This is why we say that what has happened since 12 February is only the first act in a play which the Soviets have prepared to adjust the balance among the parties fighting for power in Aden. Conflicts among the parties in Aden were started by Moscow, which will provide the means of power for their new man in order to place him at the head of the regime, even if it has to use the bloody method in which it believes in theory and practice. It is now clear their new agent is (?Bathib) and that the Kremlin has started to exploit the controversy about 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to ultimately overthrow him, an end which is imminent, and thus to make him drink from the bitter cup from which 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il drank before.

The alleged plot in which innocent PDRY citizens were sacrificed has only been a cheap and inhumane means to oust 'Ali Nasir. If the agent Aden regime has unmasked its terrorist face this time, there have been thousands of innocent people who have been arrested, executed and forced to leave the homeland under threats. These crimes have been confirmed by Amnesty International. The case requires the dispatch of a fact-finding committee, the use of pressure to ensure the safety of the citizen in the PDRY, and exposure of all moves being planned by the Soviets and implemented by the agent regime in Aden.

The Sultanate of Oman, which knows Soviet moves, has exposed the intrigues of the agents and has had political and military experience with them, has repeatedly warned against the designs of the new Soviet imperialism and the threats it poses to the region. Oman has even been the first to demand the Soviets remove their hands from the Arab countries and stop interfering in their affairs.

Despite all that has happened, hopes are still pinned on the PDRY people to stage a massive uprising to (overthrow) the agent regime, completely foil the Kremlin's plots and wipe out all negative traces of the period of agentry and subservience in order to continue their national and pan-Arab march among their brothers in the East and the West, and purify their soil, which has been stained by atheism for an irretrievable length of time. When they march forward in an uprising and purify and remove [the regime] and purify [the land], they will find all honorable people sharing with them with all efforts, lives and money in defense of Islam and Arabism, which is also in defense of principles.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH CALLS FOR EGYPT'S RETURN TO ARABS

GF270740 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Welcome to the Sinai"]

[Text] Today Israel's heavy presence will end on the Arab soil of the Sinai and the Egyptian flag will be hoisted high above it from Rafah in the north to Tabah in the south, ending 15 years of hateful occupation.

If it is proper to chant "There is no god but God" for the Sinai's emancipation from the burden of Zionist colonialism, at the same time we cannot ignore the huge imperialist legacy left on its soil represented by the multinational force. Nor can we drop our great reservation on the use of the means to restore the Sinai, a means which is a beginning to put the entire Arab region under superpower control and liquidate Palestine's cause.

At the time when our hearts throb with joy at the return of Arab land, we sense the huge responsibility of our Arab nation to liberate the other usurped Arab land. This is also applicable to the remnants of imperialism on soil of the Sinai.

However, it may be a solace that Egypt's ability to return to its natural place in the Arab arena and its participation, through a national role, in building up Arab strength can offset all traces of Camp David after it has freed itself from the bargains of the Jewish userer. Not only it is important that Egypt return to the Arabs or the Arabs return to Egypt, it is also important for Egypt to return to the Arab arena, to the clear Arab vision and to joint Arab action against a common enemy who has designs on our presence and existence.

AMIR EXTENDS PARLIAMENT'S TERM 4 YEARS

GF261931 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text of decree no 7 for 1982 on extending the term of the Consultative Council, issued by Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, in Doha on 26 April 1982]

[Text] I, Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, after taking cognizance of the amended provisional bylaws, and in particular article 45 of these bylaws, and the decisions made by the amir of Qatar amending these amended provisional bylaws, and in accordance with the country's higher interests, have decreed the following:

Article 1. The term of the Consultative Council shall be extended for 4 more years according to the Georgian calandar, as of the day following the end of its current term on 1 May 1982.

Article 2. This decree shall come into effect as of the date of its issue and will be published in the offical gazette.

Issued at Ad-Dawhah Palace on 3 Rajab 1402 Hegira, corresponding to 26 April 1982.

[Signed] Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH SEES NEED FOR ARAB UNITY AFTER WITHDRAWAL

LD262244 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reactions to Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai yesterday and the consequences of this withdrawal on the Arab-Israeli conflict are varied. Despite the fact that we Arabs welcome the return of Arab territory to the homeland, many questions have presented themselves to the Arab man. All of them focus on the future of the Arab struggle with the Israeli enemy in light of the return of the Sinai to Egypt.

Although it is rather premature for the observer to pass judgment, all indications are there is no cause for optimism. The Israeli enemy will be able to devote more time and care to creating circumstances that do not help in finding a just and lasting solution to Israeli-Arab conflict, and it will probably increase its pressure so as to prevent any lessening of tension, which Israel is anxious to see endure. It is in an atmosphere full of tension that Israel can attain what it wants.

The enemy wants to find a new equation to be the basis for his dealing with the [words indistinct]. This has been supported by statements by Israeli officials both before and after the withdrawal from the Sinai. All these statements concern what they term Israel's nonreadiness to give any concessions after the Sinai. This points to the fact that the enemy government is trying to find compensation for having given up the Sinai, and this is represented by its annexing the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is in the shadow of this equation that the future may bring many changes that may not be in the interest of the Arab side, not because of Israel's hard line or because of Israel's reliance on U.S. support, but because of the absence of one Arab stand, the presence of which is imperative if the Arabs want to fight their cause from a unified starting point. Their solidarity in facing Israel's challenges is the decisive factor in compelling the enemy to deal with reality. Otherwise, the situation will continue to move in a vicious circle, and the enemy will be able to continue to control events and to exploit them for his own benefit. This will be particularly true if the enemy can use the period after his withdrawal from the Sinai to increase his pressures on events in the face of a semistagnant Arab stance.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES PLANS FOR GCC CONFERENCE

GF250702 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0628 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Ad-Dammam, 25 Apr (WAKH) -- Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has said there is no intention of holding a GCC defense ministers conference at present. In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-YAWM today, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said his country has not received any call for holding such a conference. However, he added, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will not hesitate to agree to such a conference if a call is made.

The Saudi defense and aviation minister affirmed his country's support for any Arab or Islamic meeting on any level in order to regain legitimate Arab rights in Palestine. He said: "The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia always supports any Arab or Islamic meeting, on any level, in order to purify our souls and rely on Almighty God in regaining usurped rights."

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will attend an air force show tomorrow, Monday, at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airbase in Dhahran. F-15 and F-5 planes piloted by Saudis will take part.

PDRY

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 24 APR

LD242246 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Fawwaz at-Tarabulsi, assistant secretary general of the organization of communist action in Lebanon, arrived in Aden early this morning on a visit to Democratic Yemen that will last several days. In a statement to ANA he said his visit is regarded as part of the friendly visits he pays to Democratic Yemen with the aim of consulting with party and state leaders on issues that concern the positions of the stuggles represented by the revolution in Democratic Yemen and the Lebanese arena.

He expressed feelings of solidarity of the strugglers of the organization of communist action in Lebanon, the Nationalist Movement and Lebanese people with the leadership of the party, state and people of Democratic Yemen because of the difficult circumstances and heavy losses resulting from the heavy rains and floods. He expressed his confidence that Yemen is capable of overcoming these difficulties, various imperialist and reactionary conspiracies, and repeated sabotage attempts by enemies.

Brother Fawwaz at-Tarabulsi referred to the ongoing developments in the Lebanese arena and said the forces of the tripartite Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese alliance are at present exposed to the danger of the repeated Zionist acts of aggression, the last of which was the recent Zionist aggression against southern Beirut. He pointed out that the triangle of steadfastness in Lebanon will have to carry the burden of confrontation with the Zionist enemy, particularly after the Zionist withdrawal from the Sinai. He was received at the airport by brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the Central Committee and its deputy secretary.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION -- A Hungarian delegation led by Istvan Marko, deputy director of economic policy in the Secretariat of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, concluded a visit to Democratic Yemen this morning. During its visit the delegation met with party and state officials to discuss exchanging economic expertise and relations between the two parties and countries as well as ways of strengthening and developing them. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Apr 82 EA]

YAR

SALIH RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADER

JN262025 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has received a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the southern part of the homeland. The message was delivered by Brothers Salih Munassar as-Siyayli, chairman of state security committee, and 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, minister of state for cabinet affairs in the southern part of the homeland, when the brother president received them this evening.

MUBARAK ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

NC261231 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0957 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at a joint session of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council on the occasion of the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai -- live in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate: Let us, brothers, before beginning my speech, stand for 1 minute in mourning of the martyrs of war and peace, the martyrs of the liberation wars, foremost the October war, led by departed President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate: Praise and gratitude to God who fulfilled his promise, gave victory to his slave and dignified his soldiers. Praise and gratitude to God who has bestowed his blessings on us, safeguarded Egypt and preserved its holy land. This is the good and pure spot to which man was guided by his instinctive search for the truth and which he made a temple for truth, a lighthouse for knowledge and a fortress for freedom.

Praise and gratitude to God who crowned the struggle of the valiant Egyptian people, the owner of the most ancient civilization, maker of the greatest miracle and conquerer of the fiercest challenges. Praise, gratitude and supplication to God to grant us strength, give us wisdom, inspire our vision and illuminate our road so we may not stray, do injustice, oppress or commit aggression; but spread peace uphold what is right, advocate what is good, establish security and raise the flags of freedom.

Praise, gratitude and pledge to God that we will uphold His word, discharge our trust and preserve our unity; and will not relinquish a right, neglect a duty or hesitate to make sacrifices and offerings.

Brother citizens, the bearers of the torches of freedom everywhere: It is an immortal day in the history of man's struggle that the good earth of Egypt is liberated by its dutiful sons who consider the national soil and the sacred valley in Tuwah [in the Sinai] to be the same who, places the dignity of the homeland above the dignity of the individual and the group because sublime loyalty to the homeland has remained the most distinguished characteristic of Egyptian man since the ancient Egyptian established the first state in history, after being guided by his unique historic perception of the idea of dividing work, and established an integrated society on solid foundations -- a society which compares with the most refined modern societies.

The liberation of the Egyptian land, which is an Arab and African land, is a tremendous accomplishment, compared to which great events pale. It is an accomplishment which the Egyptian people have achieved through their constant struggle and continuous work, hope, sacrifices, offerings, patience, suffering, sweat, blood and tears.

It is a big achievement which has been realized by our valiant armed forces [applause], which comprised heroes who were ready to sacrifice themselves and who continued to fight for the sake of God, seeking to see His face and demanding martyrdom. Some of them died and others are awaiting their turn. Despite the difficult tasks and the challenges which faced them, the will of the armed forces did not weaken; on the contrary, they became more determined to continue the struggle, offering themselves to God and the homeland. They were thus the most chaste of men and the most noble of martyrs. [applause]

This great victory would not have been possible had it not been for the first spark of the glorious battle of 10 Ramadan [6 October 1973]. It was a spark which signalled the will of the people not to accept defeat and their determination to change the bitterness of defeat into a gigantic effort which realized for the Arab nation one of its most glorious victories.

Preparation for the October war was a strenuous and difficult experiment. I lived its events hour by hour and participated in shouldering its great burdens and responsibilities. I witnessed a brilliant example of the triumph of honorable human will and an example to be emulated in having faith in God, faith in ourselves and hope in the future.

In these blessed moments we turn to those heroes who worked silently to prepare for the battle of liberation. They worked long hours so that Egypt would be secure; and they suffered so that Egypt might prosper.

We bow in memory of our innocent martyrs who sacrificed their chaste souls for the sake of the homeland. They thus gave the highest examples of sacrifice and wrote the brightest pages in the history of Egyptian nationalism, which places loyalty to the homeland and affiliation with the people in the highest order, and which considers safeguarding the homeland and protecting the interest of society dearer than life. They thus deserve that we immortalize their memory, place them among the ranks of chaste saints and honor them in their death because they redeemed us with their lives.

We must honor their mothers, wives and children, who offered for the homeland a dear sacrifice reminiscent of the great sacrifice by Abraham, may peace be with him, who illuminated the road for man and taught him how to make a sacrifice.

It is a gigantic historic achievement that has been realized by one of Egypt's faithful sons: Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat [applause], the leader in war and the hero of peace [applause]; who was born on the soil of immortal Egypt, drank from its great Nile, drew from its deep-rooted civilization, upheld its spiritual ideals and tolerant principles and shared his people's joys and sadnesses, their pains and dreams.

Therefore, it was no coincidence that fate chose him to shoulder the trust in that crucial period and to place before him a very difficult test. He did not hesitate to make the decisive decision and to wage the most furious battles with the audacity of a valiant soldier and the vision of a struggling nationalist. He acted purely for the sake of God and the homeland.

It was for the sake of Egypt that Anwar as-Sadat adopted the war decision which restored to the Arab nation its dignity and pride and destroyed the theories of supremacy and domination and removed the feelings of backwardness and defeat.

It was for the sake of Egypt that Anwar as-Sadat led the procession of peace as an expression of the will of the people to whom he belonged and whose pulse he felt. He carried out that historic mission with incomparable courage and a great faith in God. He remained firm and strong both in war and peace. He was great in discerning the objective and distinguishing between a fixed strategy and flexible tactics.

It is with a feeling of grief that we celebrate liberation day in his absence, while the credit for this day goes to him, and that he is not among us to share in raising Egypt's flags over every inch of its sacred land. He waited all his life for that moment.

How pained we were when he was subjected to harm and oppressive offense while leading the procession and planning a happy future. However, history is the judge in the end of what the leader achieved for his homeland, people and nation, and what he left for the generations which follow him.

It is a unique humanitarian accomplishment which Egyptian patriotism achieved by its extraordinary ability to realize continuous development; confront the various requirements of the successive stages with faith, confidence and hope; adhere to what is right regardless of the difficulties and challenges; and preserve the unity of ranks regardless of how numerous the views and efforts might be. Therefore, it was natural that the tree of Egyptian patriotism should always remain in bloom, giving its good fruits now and then and writing the brightest chapters in the annals of man's struggle in bright letters. It is a tree of patriotism which renews, consolidates and assert itself, grows and does not dissipate, and which fights colonialism, exploitation and coercion and advocates love, fraternity and justice. It is a patriotism which stands alongside the peoples struggling for right, peace and freedom. The subsequent generations of the sons of Egypt will continue to remember with utmost loyalty, gratitude and pride men who made unlimited sacrifices and who managed to unleash the huge capabilities latent in the mind of the peoples in order to achieve deep historical changes, the effects of which went beyond regional borders to become a torch guiding the strugglers everywhere and a source of inspiration and hope. We should always remember the men who derived their greatness from the greatness of Egypt and inspired their struggle from its glorious history to leave an indelible imprint along the road of national loyalty.

We will continue to remember this class of great leaders who enriched the Egyptian experiment by their thought and action. They were Muhammad 'Ali, Ahmad 'Urabi, Mustafa Kamil, Muhammad Farid, Sa'd Zaghlul, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Anwar as-Sadat. [applause] They were men who fulfilled their promise to God, believed in the people who granted them their confidence and understood their right in the making of history. Through their perseverance and insistence on the struggle and their cohesion with the people, these men were able to turn the dreams and wide hopes into tangible facts and accomplishments. It is therefore our duty to make their brilliant course a distinguished mark along the road of our sincere sons and grandchildren.

Dear brothers, the liberation of the land and the prevalence of Egyptian sovereignty on the land of immortal Egypt are a great accomplishment by any standard; this was achieved by the interaction of the Egyptian will with the dreams of the masses in all parts of the great Arab homeland. We will never forget the noble, principled stand adopted by our brothers who remained loyal to the pledge, adhered to what is right and rejected the logic of defeat and inability and remained confident in the Arab ability to make peace and preserve its values and principles. [applause]

Our brothers in dear Sudan, in the brave Sultanate of Oman and in the Somali Democratic Republic have participated with us in making this great achievement. The days and events have only increased their firm principles, their faith in the cause and their conviction of the sound course Egypt is following. These brothers remained steadfast and dignified and provided the most admirable example in their nobility, loyal and true feeling toward the common goal and destiny.

Allow me to take this opportunity to convey on behalf of you all, and on behalf of the Arab people in Egypt, our profound thanks and gratitude to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id [applause], His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri [applause], and His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre. [applause] They have been our best companions along the long road filled with obstacles and challenges. They will always remain our partners in the march and our allies in our continuous struggle for a better life that will bring more justice, security and happiness for all the peoples in the region.

It pleases me to convey heartfelt and sincere greetings from here to all the glorious African peoples [applause] who stood alongside us and supported with all their power our just struggle in its various stages. They have rejected any harm to the Egyptian people's struggle and have expressed by this great stand the true essence of the principle of solidarity between nations and peoples. Solidarity is not a mere slogan, but it is a full partnership in austerity and prosperity, a true support in secret and in public, a priority given to joint questions and cooperation within the one group.

The peoples of our glorious continent have realized through their cultural heritage and experience in their long struggle that the struggle waged by the Egyptian people was the battle of all the African peoples, and that the noble principles for which they are fighting are the goals of all free men everywhere -- justice, peace and freedom.

Blessed greetings to the Islamic peoples who supported our march along the road to justice and who embraced the true religion that calls for peace and for forebearance and coexistence among all races, religions and peoples; and rejects fanaticism, rancor and hatred. These peoples and their conscious leadership have shown that Islamic fraternity constitutes an inseparable sacred tie from which there is no return, because what God ties, man cannot untie. [applause]

Warm greetings to the friendly American people [applause] and to President Reagan [applause] who has undertaken to complete and add to the great work which former President Jimmy Carter started. [applause] The efforts which the U.S. President and his aides have made since he took office have been of utmost importance to completing the peace march and to consolidating its pillars. The United States has been with us in every step we have taken calling for moderation, for constructive positive action, and working to bring the viewpoints closer.

I would like to mention specifically the intensive efforts which the U.S. administration has exerted in the past few days to remove obstacles, clear the atmosphere in the relations between Egypt and Israel and iron out the differences which had arisen over some technical aspects -- differences which could have cast their dark shadow on the situation at this critical phase.

Greetings to the friendly states in Europe, Asia and Latin America. These states have never denied us their support and backing ever since they believed in our just cause, legitimate struggle and sound course. Furthermore, these states were aware, not just from our words, but also from our actions our ability to fulfill our objectives through an indomitable, firm will; through diligent work and continuing efforts; and through wise moves and sound policies. In this respect, I want to mention specifically the states which have participated in the formation of the multinational force. By doing this, these states have contributed to the preservation of security and calm on both sides of the border. They have also proved that they are qualified to assume a special international responsibility and to play a major role in the preservation of peace and stability in the area.

Greetings of appreciation and gratitude to the United Kingdom and to France, Italy, the Netherlands, Colombia, Uruguay, Fiji, Australia, New Zealand and Norway. Greetings of pride and friendship to the PRC, Romania and the DPRK, who have established bridges for cooperation with us in various fields. These states have not slackened in providing us with our defense requirements, through thick and thin.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and of the Consultative Council, brother citizens: The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is an event which bolsters the peace process. It also opens new avenues for communication and exchange between the two peoples.

This is because the liberation of the national soil removes an obstacle from the road of good neighborliness and friendship. We view peace in its capacity as a strategic and fundamental goal to which we unswervingly adhere. The reason is that peace is the way leading to the future and it is the safeguard of security and stability in the area. It is also the obligation to which the two peoples have committed themselves in the Camp David documents, in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its appendices and in subsequent agreements.

It is in keeping with justice that we determine that the Israeli people have shown clear enthusiasm for the peace process and readiness to shoulder its consequences and requirements. The people advocating moderation and coexistence are becoming stronger and more capable of action. This is a positive development; we must put it on record and seek to strengthen it and widen its scope. The reason is that the future depends on an increase in the number of those who believe in peace on both sides, on dissipating deep-seated doubts from hearts, demolishing barriers and surmounting obstacles by finding new ways of dealing, of deepening mutual understanding, of planting hope and confidence in lieu of suspicion and despair.

We hope the future will witness new momentum generated for the construction of bridges for liaison and cooperation based on respect for rights and legal conditions and the honoring of obligations.

Egypt has always been and will remain in the forefront of the states that adhere to legality, respect international treaties and agreements and fulfill legal commitments and obligations. This is because a civilized society can only be founded on the rule of the law, respect for rights and duties and prevention and deterrence of aggression.

Therefore, we intend to fulfill our obligations with good will and great integrity and without retreat or vacillation. We also hope Israel will keep all its commitments so that the peace march will be upheld and gain new ground every day and so that its concepts will become entrenched in the conscience of the peoples.

We are earnestly striving to reach a quick and just end to the dispute which Israel has raised over the location of the demarcation line in the Tabah area. We demand only right and justice. We have no interest in any regional expansion. However, at the same time we will not and cannot relinquish [prolonged applause] one inch of the holy land. We do not accept any bargaining in this matter because safeguarding the land is a responsibility shouldered by the successive generations, and the October generation will not be the generation that will relinquish land or right [applause] but will remain the guardian of the national soil and watchful over the safety of its country, which God has mentioned in his holy book.

Therefore, we insist on restoring our control and exercising our sovereignty over that piece of land that lies within the territory of our country and to which the provisions of Clause Two of the peace treaty applies.

Brothers: Since it began its gigantic steps on the road to peace, Egypt has declared that it is striving to achieve a comprehensive peace which all the parties to the conflict will participate in establishing and enjoying its fruits. This stand is not due to a committment to promises which we have accepted, rather, it is a decision that stems from our vision of reality, our understanding of the lessons of history and our faith that the desired peace is a comprehensive peace that deals with the roots of the problem and not just with some of its aspects.

The bloody incidents that occurred recently in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and in Lebanon are another indication that it is necessary to move quickly to enlarge the scope of peace and to spread the umbrella of security and stability over all parts of our region, which has been bled by wounds, so that ultimately peace treaties will be concluded between Israel and all its neighbors. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty can be an example to be emulated in these treaties, given the precedent principles and provisions it has established and the tangible aspects it contains, which are represented by specific arrangements to guarantee the security of the two sides -- arrangements that are totally removed from the concept of territorial expansion and annexation of territories.

From this premise, in all the talks that have been held with Israel we have insisted that the Palestinian problem is the key to a solution and that reaching a just settlement of this problem within the framework of international legality is the sure guarantee for establishing stability and security in the region.

This is the principle on which the philosophy of the peace framework, was agreed upon in September 1978, and the letter exchanged among the parties on 26 March 1979 regarding the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as an interim transitional arrangement paving the way for the final solution of the problem, were based.

We look forward to the resumption of autonomy negotiations in the coming days in a way leading to a declaration of principles that would permit the fraternal Palestinian people to come forward and participate in the making of peace. It is absolutely certain that the continuation of the present situation does not serve anyone's interests. This situation leads to the escalation of tension and an increase in the acts of violence, the victims of which are often innocent children and women, and to the establishment of unacceptable and unsafe neighborhood patterns between the Palestinians and the Israelis because the planning of Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory will only lead to more tension, the widening of the gulf separating the two sides, reviving fears and doubts in hearts, and weakening hope in the future.

While asserting the fact that we do not represent the Palestinian people, nor do we speak in their name or claim for ourselves the right to make commitments on their behalf and negotiate their rights and demands, none of us can accept that the state of occupation should continue, or that Israeli control should firmly consolidate itself. Therefore, it was necessary that we make the first step permitting the fraternal Palestinian people, if they want, to reach the beginning of the road by cancelling the Israeli military government and its civil administration and by electing an autonomous authority enjoying wide powers drawing this people, with whom we are linked by ties of kinship and joint interests, closer to the achievement of their legitimate rights in the stage of final settlement.

I would like to reiterate at this place that nothing will be imposed on the Palestinian people. They have the first and last word in their cause. Our aim is to provide them with more options so that don't feel surrounded in a narrow area, choosing between a continuation of the occupation, with all the suffering and pain it means, and desperate acts of violence, which achieve no benefits and avert no harm, but create an appropriate atmosphere for more suppression and repression.

The Egyptian people are the last to be accused of squandering Palestinian rights or of negligence in defending the national cause, because their record is bright and their stands have been established in the pages of history. They are a people who are proud of the fact that they have sacrificed their dearest sons and most precious martyrs for the sake of the cause of the Palestinian people. [applause]

The Egyptian people have sacrificed part of their food, clothing and housing so the Palestinians can attain their legitimate rights and so security and stability can prevail in the area.

In the four wars [with Israel] Egypt offered more than 100,000 martyrs and wounded from among its best most dutiful sons, the makers of culture and progress and the messengers of civilization and knowledge. Egypt spent more than 100 billion Egyptian pounds, which it needed very badly to improve its economic conditions, modernize main utilities, boost its industrial base, and ease the burdens of the millions of patient toilers.

This does not mean that we are weary of struggling or that we have given up the struggle being satisfied with what we had offered in the past. We know very well that the Egyptian pioneer role is indispensable at present and in the future. We accept it with conviction and good will, because it is the choice of Almighty God and the fence of safety and freedom.

We look at the situation in the area and see negative phenomena toward which we cannot remain idle, because whatever happens near us reflects upon us and affects our interests. Egypt is qualified to preserve equilibirum and stability, because God has given it considerable manpower and great culture. It has the ability to take action and have influence.

From the very beginning, we have opposed the Iraqi-Iranian war between brothers whose historical and spiritual ties link them more than they divide them. On the other hand, we believe in the necessity of distinguishing between basic contradictions and temporary peripheral differences. Proceeding from this principle, we look forward to the day when that war will stop. We express our readiness to contribute toward a reconciliation to spare bloodshed, prevent the deterioration of the situation and block the way before foreign interference.

Brothers, we are linked with the Arab states in the Gulf by fateful ties that are not affected by casual political changes and the roots of which are deeper than official charters. We regard the security and stability of these states as an indivisible part of our strategic security. Therefore, any threat to their safety will constitute a serious situation that Egypt will view with considerable concern.

We resist the international polarization phenomenon and fight the policy of areas of influence which leads to causing a serious flaw in the international system, makes Third World peoples a mere instrument in the conflict between the superpowers and exposes their rights and interests to danger. If we add to this the implications of foreign interference in the affairs of the middle-sized and small states and the wars they kindled between them to exhaust their strength, we find that it is necessary to resist these phenomena without relaxation. This primarily requires supporting the Nonaligned Movement, ridding it of the negative aspects from which it has suffered in the last few years and restoring it to its state of prosperity, truly portraying the political and economic independence of peoples and serving as a shield against foreign interference and military alliances controlled by the superpowers. The movement will thereby be able to activate its role in the international arena and to confront the new methods to which the foreign powers are resorting to penetrate the movement and split its unity.

It is obvious that belonging to the Nonaligned Movement does not restrict our freedom in extending bridges of friendship and close cooperation with all states and in sincerely responding to the peoples who truly desire to consolidate political, economic and cultural relations with Egypt as long as we do not enter into military pacts and do not allow the establishment of foreign bases on our territory.

We are seeking good relations with all states and peoples. We harbor no evil intentions toward anyone. We deal with various states without complexes or sensitivity within limits that achieve our joint interests. This is conditional upon their respect for the independence of our will, our right to freedom of option, to safeguard our national security and to defend our strategic interests. Egypt will always remain in the vanguard of the forces defending the interests of peoples and human rights, calling for adherence to international legitimacy and the rule of law and seeking the establishment of a new international system that will allow all states to achieve further justice, equality and stability.

Dear brothers and sisters, sons of immortal Egypt. The stage that begins today with the liberation of the national soil is no less ferocious and delicate than the past stages. The liberation imposes on us new obligations and additional burdens that must be confronted with strong will and the same spirit that enabled us to achieve this glorious national aim -- a spirit of responsibility, vigilance, wisdom and placing public interests above individual interests and selfish whims.

To be sincere with our selves and loyal to dear Egypt, we must agree that the first requirement of this stage is more work, more efforts and more sacrifices and not increasing demands and expectations. We know that the sky does not rain gold or silver and that there is no magic wand that can turn dreams and hopes into clear tangible facts without hard work and creative effort.

The appraisal of our economic situation, which we carried out in the past few months, has disclosed a dire need to increase investments in fields related to development, step up production and productivity, change many of the consumption patterns that have increased in the past years and create new job opportunities that would not constitute a numerical addition to the marked unemployment but would actually lead to an increase in the general national production and to the absorption of the latest technology. This is so Egypt will not lag behind the procession, because its natural place is one of prominence and leadership and of setting examples.

Yes, there is much hope and anticipation. There are legitimate justifications for optimism for a happier future. However, the road to the realization of these hopes is not strewn with roses. Each of us must ask himself what he has given and offered to his homeland and what he can offer in the future before asking what the homeland has given him, because the state can give only as many goods and services society produces. Our only course in achieving this aim is to unite our efforts. The public and private sectors, industrialists and agronomists are all equal in this. For its part, the state will do what it can to create the appropriate atmosphere to increase production, eliminate obstacles and hindrances, provide equal opportunities to all honorable citizens and ensure their protection and safety. The good citizen is only required to obey the law and discharge his duties. It would then be his right that the state provide him with protection and care and give him the opportunity to work, produce and create.

On the other hand, this is a stage of consolidating security and increasing the cohesion of the domestic front, which is the starting point in any public effort at home and abroad. Without the solidarity of this front, our efforts would most certainly be futile and in vain.

One of the facts we must unanimously admit is that the priorities of national action are determined by the interests of the whole society and in light of the acknowledged highest interests and not on the basis of individual views, factional outlook or the demands of groups that want to serve a special interest.

If we imposed no restraints in this regard, things would become confused, balances would be disturbed and the picture would appear shaky to the masses. These are impermissible conditions, and no person who is zealous about the national interests, eager for the success of the procession and qualified to assume the responsibility would seek such conditions.

Brother compatriots, I have been and always will be in the vanguard of those who are enthusiastic about democracy [applause] and those who believe that the democratic system is the best guarantee for protecting the march and the best method for achieving a balance between the interests of the individual and the rights of society. In addition, this method safeguards the citizen's dignity and secures sound decisionmaking in all situations. Proceeding from this, I insisted on following the method of dialogue with all on the bases that we are equal in our commitment to the public interest. I fully oppose centralization of power, and I do not desire to monopolize decisionmaking, because the country belongs to everyone and responsibility is shared by everyone regardless of our positions. We must cooperate to reach the common goal without partiality or fanaticism.

Perhaps some persons, because they view matters from one perspective, or because they preoccupy themselves excessively with personal affairs, tend to focus their attention on matters occupying priority precedence in the list of national action objectives. They may imagine that the events to which the country has been exposed in the past months and the atmosphere of wise political openness -- brought about by our people through their sharp consciousness and through their facing up to responsibility -- allow them to give free rein to their imagination and to demand comprehensive revolutionary changes in the various domains of our political and social life -- without this process of change being governed by, and coupled with, controls that ensure that freedom will not turn into anarchy, and democracy into the dictatorship of the minority, which seeks to achieve its own interests and its private affairs. [applause]

However, all these considerations do not jeopardize my determination to strengthen the edifice of democracy and to entrench the bulwarks of dialogue, consultation and sharing [in decisionmaking]. The reason is that, in the final analysis, the criterion is constituted by the real interests of the people's masses. The philosophy I believe in is that a change is not a demand in itself but would be possible and demanded if it achieves an interest or prevents harm or paves the way to a new phase for national action.

We all have the responsibility to seek objectivity, avoid instigation, investigate before suspecting others and to be above fabricating issues and casting doubts. We must seek clarity of vision, concentrate on strategic goals, consolidate our ability to confront the increasing domestic and foreign challenges and strengthen the people's confidence in their capability to overcome difficulties without exaggeration. This does not mean that we want to impose restrictions on the freedom of opinion or to limit the area of political or ideological dialogue. What is demanded is that we expand the dialogue, provided that it will be devoted to serving the public interest surrounded by guarantees to maintain its continuity and its contribution toward the achievement of the goal.

We all share the responsibility, so let us proceed on the right path. Let us marshal our ranks and unify our words. Let us cooperate and stand together for the sake of Egypt and its noble people. Let us agree on the supreme strategic objectives about which there is no dispute or controversy. Let us rise above grudges, differences and ordeals. Let us put the supreme interest above all considerations. Let us think with a mentality of victory and hope.

Let us pledge to confront events like a strong edifice. There is no difference between a ruler and his subjects, between big and small, between the majority and the minority and between a supporter and an opponent [applause]. There is no difference between us; we all have rights in this homeland. We have grown up on its land, lived under its sky and sacrificed for its sake. We are all comrades in the march. We have before us immense challenges which we can only face with faithful and confident hearts, firm feet and open minds. We must strengthen our domestic front and maintain the gains which the people have realized with sweat and suffering. We must reform the economic course and chart a plan for comprehensive development that will maintain the gains we have realized and put us on the threshold of a new era.

We must reconstruct the Sinai and spread civilization throughout its area while preserving its unique natural environment.

We must develop our armed forces and strengthen their capability, for they are the shield protecting the Arab nation and the African Continent. [applause]

We must modernize the education system so Egypt will again become a beacon of science and knowledge and a meeting point of ideologies, civilizations and continents.

We have before us this great task we will face by placing our faith in God and with self-reliance, bright hope and sincere effort, solid will and faith in victory.

Allow me to address in your name a greeting to all those who participated in making this great event -- a greeting to every officer and soldier who offered his life for his country and people, a greeting to every watchful policeman protecting the homeland and spreading security, a greeting to every mother who offered her dear sons for Egypt, a greeting to every wife who lost her partner for the sake of nationalism, a greeting to every child whose father died in the epic of freedom, a greeting to every worker in his field or factory and who spreads hope and prosperity, a greeting to every teacher dedicating his life to deepen the concepts of loyalty to the homeland and the nation, a greeting to this great people for they have been great in their march, generous in their sacrifices and giant in their ability to make events and write history.

Such a people will never be defeated. We will pursue our immortal march, planting love, spreading good work, making progress and calling for peace.

May God grant us success and guide our steps. May God's peace and mercy be with you. [prolonged applause]

MUBARAK RECEIVES CABLE FROM JORDAN'S HUSAYN

NC261653 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Cable received by President Husni Mubarak from Jordan's King Husayn -- date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It gives me pleasure to take this national occasion of the raising of the Egyptian flag over all the land of dear and precious Egypt to express to Your Excellency and to the fraternal people of Egypt our warm congratulations and most sincere feelings of brotherhood and participation in the longing for freedom and the furtherance of justice which this day arouses in every Arab.

We appreciate Egypt's positions throughout the history of our nation and its defence of the dear Arab land of Egypt and its sacrifices for the sake of Palestine and its support of the Arab causes.

The dearest wishes of Arabs throughout the Arab homeland hover around the Arab banner and around the objective of our standing as one hand and one heart to defend right, the distinctive personal dignity, the trust of the generations and to return the Palestinian Arab right to its owners on all the dear occupied land, and its pearl, Arab Jerusalem -- the city from which the prophet, God's peace and prayers be upon him, made his night journey, and the cradle of Christ, peace be upon him.

Egypt's role shall remain, with God's help, pioneering, firm and solid for the return of the rights of the people of Palestine just as Egypt shall remain in the forefront of every joint Arab action in defense of the Arab's honor and dignity.

With my special congratulations to you, on behalf of the people of Jordan, I pray to Almighty God to crown your efforts and steps with success for the benefit of your fraternal country and our one Arab nation. He is the all-hearing and all-answering.

Mubarak Reply

NC261710 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Cable sent by President Husni Mubarak to Jordan's King Husayn -- date not given]

[Text] I have received with extreme appreciation your kind congratulations on the completion of the liberation of the Sinai and the restoration of Egyptian domination over this dear part of the sacred Arab land.

The sentiments you have expressed on your behalf and on behalf of the fraternal people of Jordan strengthen our faith in the unity of destiny that brings together the sons of our glorious nation and in the close connection between the basic interests of its peoples who are struggling for right, peace and justice.

While we look ahead to continuing the peace march and continuing to achieve gains for the Arab nation and as we carry out the national responsibility we have accepted willingly and out of conviction, we are confident of your participation with us in defending the legitimate national rights of the fraternal Palestinian people and in seeking to achieve Palestinian control in the West Bank and Gaza and in establishing a good example of coexistence and security in the area.

The Arab people in Egypt greatly admire the role your fraternal people are undertaking under your wise leadership to defend the rights and interests of the Arab nation and to maintain the existing momentum to complete the stages of the comprehensive peaceful settlement, which ensures the rights of every people and creates an era of security, stability and prosperity in the area.

We pray God to grant you success and guide your steps.

MOROCCO'S HASAN GREETS MUBARAK ON SINAI RETURN

NC262021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, 26 Apr (MENA) -- Rabat radio this afternoon reported that King Hassan II of Morocco has sent a cable of congratulations to President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of Egypt's restoration of the Sinai Peninsula. The text of King Hassan's cable to President Mubarak follows:

His Excellency the dearest brother President Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On this glorious historic day in which precious Egypt has regained its unity, restored its sovereignty and raised its flag over the Sinai after 15 years of hardship and struggle on all fronts, it gives us pleasure to extend to Your Excellency, on our behalf and on behalf of our government and our people, whose sons shed their blood in the Egyptian desert, heartfelt congratulations to you and to the fraternal Egyptian people for this victory, which is the result of the struggle of your believing people under your wise leadership.

There is no doubt that Arab Egypt, which is genuine in its Arabism, and Muslim Egypt, which is deeply rooted in its Islam, and African Egypt which is the pioneer in the continent, will join all its human and material forces with the forces of its Arab and Muslim brothers till the liberation of the remaining part of the occupied Arab homeland, foremost holy Jerusalem and usurped Palestine.

Your Excellency, please accept my best regards. With my best wishes to you for good health and further success, we wish the Egyptian people further victories and prosperity.

[Signed] Your brother, Hassan II, King of Morocco

OMANI ENVOY CONGRATULATES EGYPT ON SINAI

NC241313 Cairo MENA in English 1220 GMT Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Apr (MENA) -- Omani ambassador to Egypt 'Abdallah al-Ghazali expressed congratulations in the name of the Omani Government and people to the Egyptian Government and people on the occasion of the restoration of Sinai.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, Ghazali said Egypt's restoration of all its territory in Sinai represented an important milestone in the Egyptian people's struggle to realise the Arab nation's hopes and promote its potentialities for the good of its peoples.

Egypt's national responsibility did not prevent it from carrying out, in the crucial juncture, its historic duty towards the Arab and Islamic nation, he added.

The Omani ambassador also hailed President Husni Mubarak's policy and said that he has succeeded in a short period in thawing many internal problems when he restored Egypt to its normal status as an oasis of security in the region.

The president also completed the march with the restoration of Sinai to Egypt, the ambassador added.

Ghazali said the contacts held by President Mubarak with Sultan Qabus stressed the two leaders commitment to their responsibilities in the present stage to confront the perils threatening the Arab and Islamic nations, and to follow up the developments of events in the region and in the world, within the context of bilateral cooperation and coordination.

MUBARAK HITS ARAB DISUNITY ON OMAN TELEVISION

GF260647 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Muscat, 25 Apr (WAKH) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Arab solidarity is the best way to safeguard the Arab entity and protect Arabs from any threats.

In a statement to Omani television tonight on the occasion of the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, the Egyptian president termed Arab fragmentation regrettable. He said we are all members of the Arab league. He added that we, as Arabs, will return to each other, whether we like it or not.

President Mubarak continued: "Egypt halted all media attacks against Arab countries last October. Egypt also announced that the Arab League is in Cairo and that Egypt's doors are open to all Arabs, leaving the Arab countries free to restore relations with Egypt each according to what it deems suitable and whenever it wants."

In his statement, the Egyptian president described the Iraqi-Iranian war as a disaster for both countries because both are losers. He pointed out that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has shown readiness to agree on means of ending this war. Mubarak called on Iran to accept the Iraqi call in order to avoid further wasting of resources, which affects both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples as well as other peoples of the area.

President Mubarak spoke of the Nonaligned Movement saying that this movement has an important role in keeping the world from falling between the two superpowers. He pointed out that Egypt is one of the founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement and has not changed its political line. The special U.S.-Egyptian relations do not mean that Egypt has changed its political line, he noted. President Mubarak explained that Egypt maintains special cooperation with the United States in economic and military fields, but this does not mean that Egypt has changed its policy.

Answering a question, President Mubarak affirmed that his country does not speak on behalf of the Pakestinians, but it wants to put them at the beginning of the track and wants them to take up and solve their problem on their own, noting that he wants to gurantee the principles of autonomy and then Palestinians will continue to issues and deal with details and talks.

Asked about Egypt's domestic problems and efforts to solve them, the Egyptian president pointed out committees are currently discussing possible solutions the government should start with in order to reach a stable resolution and policy for economic problems. However, he affirmed, there has been no substantial change in Egypt's economic line or the openness policy. The orientation of openess should be conducive to openness in [domestic] production.

KUNA CITES L'EXPRESS ON IRAQI-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD231628 Kuwait KUNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Apr (KUNA) -- A French weekly claimed Friday that Iraq and Egypt would soon resume diplomatic relations.

L'EXPRESS, in an article referring to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's policy, said without quoting any source, that the normalisation of relations between the two countries have already started with the exchange of envoys between Baghdad and Cairo.

The weekly claimed that some Egyptian military transport planes, without registration numbers, have been seen in Iraq and speculated that those crafts might have carried Egyptian weapons to Iraq.

Iraq last week denied the presence of any plan to resume relations with Cairo. Majority of the Arab countries severed ties with Egypt in 1979 following the signing of the controversial peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY REJECTS IRANIAN ARMS REQUEST

GF251342 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Apr (QNA) -- The Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH reported today that Egypt has refused an Iranian request to purchase military equipment worth $1.2 billion. The paper said this request to purchase U.S. military arms [words indistinct] and aircraft spareparts was conveyed to Egypt through Swiss intermediaries. It pointed out that this indirect contact to purchase arms is the first of its kind since the suspension of all Egyptian dealings with the current Iranian regime.

The paper said Egyptian officials believe that Iran -- which is in desperate need of arms to replace those expended in the war -- is unable to purchase them.

Furthermore, the paper affirmed that Egypt has actually offered Iraq military equipment and has received more than $2.5 billion for it.

SPOKESMAN DETAILS TABAH AGREEMENT PROVISIONS

NC261739 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1707 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 Apr (MENA) -- The Foreign Ministry spokesman has made the following statement: Today, Egypt and Israel agreed on the method of settling their differences regarding Tabah as follows:

1. Israeli withdrawal beyond the international borders as Egypt considers them.

2. MFO personnel will be stationed in the area, the borders of which are in contention.

3. Israel will refrain from setting up any installations in the area until a final solution has been agreed upon.

4. Meetings to discuss the method of implementing article 7 of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which provides for reconciliation or arbitration after the two sides have exhausted all methods of negotiation on a given difference.

5. The United States participates in these meetings upon the request of the two sides.

GHALI COMMENTS ON TABAH AGREEMENT PROVISIONS

NC262055 Cairo MENA in English 2040 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 Apr (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said tonight that according to the Tabah agreement signed here today, there will be a transition period during which contacts will be made to determine the framework of conciliation or arbitration to resolve the issue.

He added that these measures would be within the provisions of article seven of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

He added that he hoped the Tabah issue would be settled as soon as possible.

In the meantime, he added, troops of the multi-national peacekeeping force would be positioned in the disputed area.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL SIGNS TABAH AGREEMENT

NC261844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 Apr (MENA) -- Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid signed the Egyptian-Israeli agreement regarding the differences on Tabah this evening on behalf of Egypt.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, who arrived in Cairo from Israel at noon today, signed the agreement as a witness.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche signed the agreement this morning on behalf of Israel. Walter Stoessel also signed the agreement with him as a witness.

STOESSEL COMPLETES MISSION, DEPARTS 27 APRIL

NC270848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) -- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel left Cairo for home this morning at the end of his mission. He was in the Middle East for approximately 2 weeks.

While in the area, Stoessel shuttled between Egypt and Israel to draw nearer the viewpoints between the two countries regarding some technical border problems, which ended yesterday with the signing of an agreement between the two sides on the Tabah question, which had been the subject of dispute in recent days.

VOL REPORTS ON RECENT CLASHES IN ALEPPO

NC261814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] In the past few days, the Syrian city of Aleppo was the scene of clashes between the special units and members of the Muslim Brotherhood and of assassination operations in which a number of persons were killed.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon radio, the special units encircled the College of Literature in the city of Aleppo and neighboring buildings the day before yesterday. Soon afterward, a clash took place between members of the Muslim Brotherhood and the Syrian Army in which a member of the special units was killed and another wounded.

In the area of (Karm al-Maysar), a clash took place between the army and members of the Muslim Brotherhood. In the clash, which lasted over 3 hours, the army used artillery to destroy a building the Muslim Brotherhood had been using as a base for their operations against the authorities.

Various quarters in Aleppo yesterday witnessed heavy shooting, and strong guards (as heard] were seen in the Jewish quarter of the city. On the Al-Bayda road, south of Aleppo, the bodies of three Armenian youths were found. They had been killed in ambiguous circumstances. The body of an unidentified woman was also found. Meanwhile, 20 French families left the city of Aleppo in the wake of deteriorating French-Syrian relations.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE BEGINS MEETING 26 APRIL

JN261350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat began its second session for 1982 in the conference hall at the Ba'th Party National Command building this morning.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member, head of the Foreign Relations Committee and head of the Syrian Ba'th Party delegation; Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference; Muhammad Ba'ush, secretary of conference affairs in the General People's Congress and head of the Libyan delegation; Talal Naji, head of the PLO delegation; and the heads and members of the Permanent Secretariat delegation.

In an opening speech, Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi praised the struggle of the steadfast Syrian people under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, against all imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies.

The conferees then began discussing the first item on the agenda dealing with the Arab political situation in light of the report prepared by the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat.

DAMASCUS RADIO RIDICULES SINAI WITHDRAWAL

JN261541 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The imaginary withdrawal from the Sinai, which is the first step toward consolidating the Zionist-U. S. military, economic and political domination, is not limited to Egypt but extends far beyond. The withdrawal constitutes a serious starting point toward dominating other Arab countries.

The Egyptian regime has become a bridge linking this policy and the Camp David agreements, which is further proved by facts revealed following the imaginary withdrawal from Sinai.

The withdrawal was not completed only at the expense of the Egyptian national and pan-Arab cause but at the expense of pan-Arab cause in the Arab homeland. The withdrawal will mobilize the treasonous and capitualtory forces in the region for the benefit of the Zionists and the United States in order to rob the pan-Arab cause of its national, political and struggling meanings. This move is more dangerous than the effects that followed the Israeli decision to evacuate the Yamit settlement and the withdrawal of Zionist forces from Sinai.

On the eve of this imaginary withdrawal from Sinai, the Israelis have said eternal peace between the Egyptian regime and Israel will prevail. They have also announced that Israeli forces have other tasks to fulfill in the next stage on the northern front with Syria and Lebanon and also in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and other parts of occupied Palestine.

In return for the withdrawal from Yamit and other places, other tasks were found for the Egyptian regime first, then for the Iraqi regime and finally for the Jordanian regime. The obvious tasks for these regimes is to consider the withdrawal from Sinai as a headline for liberating Arab territory in Egypt. According to this logic, the same policy must be applied to other Arab territories in order to achieve peace in the region based on conditions and rules of this policy. That means that in order to regain an Arab territory in a false sense, the pan-Arab cause as a whole must be foresaken. Because it it is difficult to acheive such stands and because it is possible to confront it, the Camp David partners and those official Arab participants in the Camp David will rally against Syria. They will constitute a center for the starting point for the new treasonous and capitualtory movement in the period that follows the withdrawal from Sinai.

This movement aims at completely liquidating the Palestinian cause. Second, it will be devoted to consolidating a new occupation of Egypt. Third, it will consolidate the present alliance between the Egyptian regime and the various Arab regimes. It will also aim at removing the struggling role of the PLO. Syria will be the next target through familiar provocations and the conspiracies that Syria has always destroyed and foiled.

The Camp David officials who expressed their fear of Syria are the obstacles that can destroy the new style conspiracy. This style exchanges imaginary withdrawal and liquidatory solutions for a great cause -- the Palestinian cause. The Arab steadfastness will not allow the stage of bargaining, the stage of lies and aggression against the meanings of the pan-Arab struggle. Neither will it not allow bartering on the rights of the Arab masses to exist in the Arab region.

Sinai is an Arab territory and its liberation from the U.S.-Zionist domination has no capitulatory price. The Arabs have abundantly sacrificed for the liberation of all Arab territories. The Arabs, and particularly those in Egypt, will not recognize this false liberation of Sinai. The Arab nation will not recognize anything called the liberation of Sinai. It is not liberated, and that means there is a bridge linking the Egyptian regime with the Arab regimes which are connected with Camp David. Those Arab regimes are currently cooperating with the United States, Israel and the Egyptian regime to find a suitable headline that justifies treason and capitulation.

The result is the same for any regime. This regurn of Sinai constitutes a starting point for a U.S.-Zionist domination which the agent regimes insist on in order to form a new image for Camp David. It will also ensure that the forces of aggression will be the military and political guarantee that will protect these regimes from collapsing. These forces will be used to fight the masses of our Arab nation who continue to struggle until all the defeatists have fallen and the usurped rights have been regained.

BEGIN: SETTLEMENTS WILL NEVER AGAIN BE UPROOTED

TA270720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by Razi Barqay and Shim'on Schiffer on the occasion of Israeli Independence Day -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] The terrorists have not attacked the Galilee settlements for 10 months; they have heeded the warning that if they were to violate the cease-fire they would encounter a bad and bitter end. This was stated by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in a special interview with the Voice of Israel on the occasion of Independence Day. Our correspondents Razi Barqay and Shim'on Schiffer listened to Mr Begin's remarks about what is happening on the northern border, in Lebanon and Syria; about the trial of Minister Abu-Hatzera and about the prime minister's relations with the media. Initially, we will hear his opinion about the evacuation of the settlements in the Yamit District.

[Schiffer] The prime minister did not have any second thoughts on the days preceding the final withdrawal from the Sinai. The prime minister said: not only was I reconciled with myself, but I was also happy on the eve of the day on which we fulfilled our commitments. However, this matter was coupled with great anguish because of the crisis that emerged with the Egyptians and due to the voices speaking about possible suicides in the Yamit District. Menahem Begin spoke at length about the anguish but he noted that the bottom line and the decisive fact is that ultimately no blood was shed in the evacuation of the Sinai, that we managed without creating martyrs. There will be no further uprooting of settlements, neither in Judaea and Samaria, nor in the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

[Begin recording] [Begin] This week I will speak with Mr Peres. I will not be able to discuss with him the issue of a national unity government because the Alignment's decision against it is still in effect. However, I have another matter to discuss with him regarding a certain very important proposal which I want approved by the Knesset in an almost unanimous vote, or in any case, I want the Zionist parties to vote for it. I will be very happy to get his approval.

[Barqay] Sir, are you referring to the so-called Begin-Hammer law?

[Begin] No, I am not talking about the Begin-Hammer law, there is no such law. I have consulted with the attorney general and I have accepted his view that on this issue -- namely, a ruling that settlements would never again be uprooted -- there can be no legislation. On the other hand, he accepted my view that the government may make a decision on the matter and submit it to the Knesset for its approval. That is exactly what we want to do, upon the opening of the Knesset's summer session.

[Barqay] And you are seeking the opposition's agreement?

[Begin] I am seeking the opposition's agreement, especially that of the Alignment, to approve this decision in the Knesset. If the Alignment agrees to it, I will be very glad. Otherwise, I believe that we have a majority in any case and it is the majority that speaks on behalf of the Knesset.

[Barqay] Mr Begin, senior Cabinet ministers -- such as Sharon and Shamir -- time and again state that Jordan is the Palestinian state. Do you agree with this thesis or formula?

[Begin] Have you ever heard me say that?

[Barqay] No.

[Begin] My friends say so, well, let them. [end recording]

[Schiffer] The terrorists in Lebanon were dealt a severe blow last week. The prime minister stated that three targets had been chosen and the terrorists had learned the lesson that Israel sought to teach them.

[Begin recording] [Begin] They have not reacted and they have not done anything because they heard -- not from us but from other people -- the following warning: If you attack the Israelis, you will have a bitter end. Beware and hold your fire -- and that is what they did. I have fulfilled the promise I made: For 10 months Katyushas have not fallen on Qiryat Shemona and Nahariyya. At that time people sneered at my statement. However, there are no grounds for scorn after 10 months.

The missiles are still there and time and again I am being reminded of what I stated once: Either Philip Habib removes them or we will do it ourselves. Believe me, we are also today capable of destroying them within a few hours. However, we do not want war. If these missiles had prevented our aircraft from taking photographs, we would have destroyed them. However, they are not bothering us, they are merely causing some difficulties, which our air force has surmounted. We fly there everyday and take photographs. Incidentally, according to the agreement between Philip Habib and myself this does not constitute a violation of the agreement to stop hostile acts. I have a letter to that effect from Mr Philip Habib, stating that the flights would continue and that they do not constitute a violation. In fact, we are flying there everyday and the terrorists keep quiet.

Now, I simply want to tell you -- as we say, just as Pushkin wrote in a simple style: If the terrorists keep quiet we will do likewise because we do not want to shed the blood of anybody. If they attack us again, we will deal them a much more serious blow than the blow we dealt them last Wednesday. If they shell our settlements and the civilian population anywhere with artillery and Katyushas, then we will indeed contemplate the possibility of entering Lebanon to destroy the aggressive infrastructure of the terrorists.

[Barqay] You mentioned that the United States hinted to the PLO that it should not return the fire. The question is whether the very fact of these hints do not cast a new light on the PLO and give it a political dimension in the region which they did not have before?

[Begin] These hints cast it in a new darkness rather than a new light. It has been made plain that they are very afraid. The United States speaks to neither 'Arafat, nor to his accomplices. The Americans have their own ways, especially Mr Philip Habib -- a man who lives up to his name ["Habib" means "nice" in Hebrew], a very talented diplomat -- who found his own way: He appeals to the Saudis. In Alexandria, As-Sadat told me how the Saudis obtained 'Arafat's agreement to cease the acts of hostility last July -- they gave him $20 million. As-Sadat did not tell me whether this money was given directly to 'Arafat or to his organization and I did not ask, I do not care. As-Sadat just said that the Saudis gave him $20 million. Well, if that is the arrangement between the Saudis and 'Arafat -- who are we to interfere? Of course, we did not and will not make any agreement with the terrorists. However, the United States did not speak to them either; Philip Habib exercised the influence of the Syrians, the Lebanese and particularly the Saudis. Also, the night after the marvelous operation conducted by our air force against the terrorist bases, in the early hours of Thursday, the United States exercised all the means at its disposal, its modern technology to influence the terrorists: You dare not attack the Israelis, if you do, you will have a bitter end. This warning worked. [end recording]

[Schiffer] The prime minister speaks at length about the possible establishment of a national unity government in the future.

He is asked about the distribution of the portfolios among the components of the government and who will receive what. Begin reacts to remarks heard after Minister Abu-Hatzera was sentenced, saying that the remarks were inciting ethnic groups in the full sense of the word. The interview includes a large segment about the prime minister's relations with the media. He says: Every evening and night, the electronic media attacks the prime minister and the government. Mr Begin recalls the remarks made about him in the television program, "Mr Beloved Country," during which it was said that Begin abandons Israel's security while watching "Dallas."

[Begin recording] [Begin] I wondered about that question. Is he [presumably "Mr Beloved Country's" moderator] the one to measure my level of intellect? Let us say that I enjoy watching "Dallas." What is wrong with that? Somebody said that I abandon Israel's security for a whole hour. When I watch "Dallas" I have one telephone on my right side and a military telephone on my left side. They ring every minute, they interrupt me every minute -- of course, every minute is an exaggeration; they ring every once in a while. Alas, somebody dared to say that while I watch the show I abandon Israel's security. Those are foolish, silly and groundless words.

Now, I will cite another example. I wrote a letter to Chief of Staff Eytan after the evacuation of the Yamit District. The letter included two sentences, let me read it for you: Dear Raful [Eytan's nickname]: Blessed is the top commander at whose order stands such an army to defend the nation and its children, the homeland and its territories -- that was the first sentence. The second sentence reads: Blessed is the people whose army is commanded by a commander such as you. The media quoted the first sentence and omitted the second. How long would it take to read the second sentence: 2 or 5 seconds? Last night I heard with my own two ears -- I heard my letter read on television, but only quoting the first sentence. Why did the media not publish the words: Blessed is the people whose army is commanded by a commander such as you? Because these are good words about Raful, about the chief of staff, the commander of the army. After all, he is not a politician. He has also said that after he leaves the army he will not brag about being a former chief of staff but he will become a carpenter and a farmer in his moshav, Tel 'Adashim. No, the second sentence was not publicized.

Why? The journalists -- certain journalists -- have this habit. They may attack, vilify and criticize but if one answers them, then one is attacking freedom of expression -- that is foolish and malicious. If you can attack the prime minister, is the prime minister not allowed to reply? I also know how to write an article -- so why should I not write an article criticizing HA'ARETZ, for the foolish words it prints? After all, I fill whole pages in HA'ARETZ but I do not receive any fees. Were they to pay me for all the pages they write about me I would by now be almost a second Rothschild. However, they do not pay me a dime -- and I read full pages about me: an editorial, an article on the left, one above and one below and another on a full page. So, why should I not react -- where is the freedom of expression?

I admit that Mr Shoqen [editor in chief of HA'ARETZ], just as myself, enjoys freedom of expression. But I do not agree that Mr Shoqen, Mr Schnitzer [editor in chief of MA'ARIV], Dr Rosenblum [editor in chief of YEDI'OT AHARONOT] or you, Mr Schiffer, have a monopoly on freedom of expression. There is no such thing, that is, no freedom of expression, that is limiting freedom of expression, that is the annihilation of freedom of expression. I am also a citizen and I also have freedom of expression. [end recording]

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT ON TABAH DISPUTE SIGNED

TA261808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Egypt and Israel a short while ago signed a provisional agreement on the border dispute at Tabah. It stipulates that an Israeli civilian presence in Tabah will continue.

Neither Egypt, nor Israel will have troops in Tabah; the area will be patrolled by the Sinai Multinational Force. The crossing point at Tabah was to have opened today but the Egyptian side was closed. The Egyptians said this was because of administrative difficulties. However, they have assured Israel that the crossing point will open tomorrow.

Further Details

TA270647 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 12

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] With an interim agreement on Tabah signed yesterday, and the last remaining problem in the Israel-Egypt treaty process thus ironed out, Israeli policymakers have been warmly praising the U.S. role in keeping the peace on course. "That is what being a 'full partner' means," said one high official. "When there's a fire, American firemen come to put it out." The official described the indefatigable efforts of Under Secretary of State [title as published] Walter Stoessel and his deputy for Middle Eastern affairs, Morris Draper, during the past fortnight of intensive diplomacy. "They literally worked day and night," he said.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin, too, speaking at the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, had high praise for the American performance and spoke glowingly of the overall American record throughout the peace process. Begin was defending the draft interim agreement on Tabah against Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, who complained that it needlessly provides for a U.S. involvement in further talks on the dispute. Begin noted that at two critical junctures in the peace process, U.S. pressure on Israel had been resisted, and eventually Washington had agreed to persuade Cairo to soften its stance. The first time was at Camp David, when Israel threatened to quit the summit conference over Jerusalem, and former President Jimmy Carter persuaded Egypt's Anwar as-Sadat to omit all reference to the capital in the Camp David accords. The second time was on the eve of the treaty signing, when Israel balked at Egypt's demand for "liaison officers" in Gaza, and Carter asked As-Sadat to give way. "When America pressures us -- we pressure back," Begin asserted. He repeated this phrase in a live NBC-TV interview later in the day.

After Begin's spirited remarks, Sharon's criticism of the proposed interim agreement on Tabah was rejected by a large majority: Only Ministers Yitzhaq Moda'i and Avraham Sharir supported him.

The remainder of Sunday was taken up with final amendments of the draft and with lengthy consideration of it by top policy-making echelons in Cairo. It was not until after midnight that U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton telephoned from Cairo announcing to Stoessel and the other U.S. officials here that the Egyptians approved the agreement.

A strange but high-spirited signing ceremony followed on the 17th floor of the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel, where Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche had taken a suite for the nocturnal vigil. After the signatures had duly been affixed to the hastily prepared official text of the accord, the tired but happy diplomats toasted each other with chilled white wine. Kimche praised the Americans' "hard work and perseverance," and Stoessel spoke of "a good agreement" achieved in a "photo-finish."

"I'd like to meet Rafi Nelson already," said Stoessel, referring to the Israeli whose holiday village bestraddles the disputed Tabah Beach. "Never mind Nelson," retorted Stoessel's deputy, Morris Draper, "I'd like to meet some of those Swedish girls sunbathing down there." The one man missing from the late-night celebration in Jerusalem was Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada. He initialled the agreement and went off home to bed, to the chagrin of other exhausted participants at the signing ceremony. After a truncated night's sleep, Stoessel took the U.S. and Israel-signed copy of the accord to Cairo, where it was formally signed late yesterday by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

The interim agreement provides:

-- That the parties "have been unable to resolve" the "technical questions" concerning border demarcation "through negotiations," and therefore the dispute-resolution process spelled out in Article Seven of the peace treaty ("conciliation...or arbitration") will be invoked.

-- Meanwhile, "activities which have been conducted in these areas shall continue."

--"No new construction projects will be initiated."

-- "Meetings between Israel and Egypt to establish arrangements (during the interim period)."

-- "Negotiations concerning the procedural arrangements" (for the process of "conciliation...or arbitration"). The U.S. will participate in these procedural negotiations "if requested to do so by the parties."

Israeli officials were pleased to have obtained two key Israeli requirements: the building of the large new hotel at Tabah can continue -- since it falls under "activities which have been conducted in these areas" and the dispute-resolution process will move forward without the need to meet a time limit. During the past week of negotiation, Egypt had sought a halt to the hotel construction and had demanded a time limit for the "conciliation...or arbitration" process.

Egypt for its part has obtained formal recognition that negotiations have failed and now "conciliation...or arbitration" must be applied. Egypt has also won a clear ban on "new construction projects." The Egyptian anxiety in this respect apparently stems from a fear that Israeli anti-withdrawal activists might try to set up camp at Tabah and at some of the 14 other disputed points along the new-old border line.

There is no determination yet whether conciliation will be tried first, as Israel wishes, or whether the issue will be submitted immediately to arbitration, as Egypt apparently prefers. (The difference is that in conciliation the conciliator's findings are not binding on the parties.)

At the signing ceremony Sunday night Kimche recalled that in 1906, the British refused to go to arbitration with the Turks over the very same dispute -- for fear of endangering their hold on the Suez Canal zone. "We are going to play it fair, he pledged, "and we shall if necessary go to arbitration."

Another possible point of unclarity is whether Israel will be able to actually open and operate (as opposed to "construct") the new hotel at Tabah during the interim period. A high Israeli source said yesterday that Begin had made it clear throughout the negotiation that the civilian "activities" that Israel seeks to continue at Tabah pending the final demarcation certainly include opening and operating the hotel once its construction is completed.

W. BANK REACTS TO WITHDRAWAL WITH 'MIXED FEELINGS'

TA260835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The head of the Hebron Area Village League, Mustafa Dudin, last night sent a telefram of congratulations to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the final evacuation of the Sinai. At the same time, Dudin expressed the hope that Mubarak would now turn to solving the Palestinian problem. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, reports on the mood in the territories in the wake of the evacuation of the Sinai.

[Gus -- live] Mustafa Dudin's telegram was almost the only expression of support for President Mubarak in the wake of the Israeli evacuation.

Dudin congratulated Mubarak on the occasion of the return of Egyptian sovereignty over the entire Sinai and expressed the wish that Mubarak would now succeed in bringing about a just solution of the Palestinian problem and thus a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai was greeted in the territories with mixed feelings. Sources in east Jerusalem noted that the disruptions of order in the territories yesterday were in no way related to the evacuation, adding that the reaction in the territories aimed at the future.

The east Jerusalem paper AL-QUDS writes: A new reality is emerging today before our eyes. This reality imposes a historical responsibility on us and those facing up to it. The inhabitants of the territories are united in their wish that Egypt should return to the law of the Arab world. Egypt needs us no less than the Arabs need it because it is the only one now capable of persuading Israel to conclude the process and evacuate all the occupied territories.

Mayors in the territories are convinced, however, that Israel will act in exactly the opposite way and that the annexation of the West Bank by Israel should be expected now. Another paper wrote yesterday: We were the price paid for peace.

Meanwhile, the supreme committee for the affairs of the territories, headed by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, has met in Beirut and has decided to approve the acts of resistance of the inhabitants of the territories and, particularly, the decision of the municipal councils not to cooperate with the civil administration. Informed sources note that the new situation has given rise to two new phenomena: institutions and organizations banned by Israel have resumed their activities -- they operate unofficially but with the full support of the population -- and the escalation in the disruptions of order by the Arab population aimed at specific targets, such as police stations and IDF patrols.

BANNED GUIDANCE COMMITTEE DECLARES STRIKE

TA241815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The members of the former National Guidance Committee have decided to declare a general strike in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza beginning tomorrow -- the day of the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai. They have not yet decided when it will end. They thus wish to protest the fact that a separate arrangement was reached between Israel and Egypt which, in their opinion, has ignored the Palestinian problem.

Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, notes that even though the members of the former National Guidance Committee are not overtly active, they wish to regain the political initiative in the territories in view of the fact that the supporters of Jordan have managed to increase their prestige and power and have launched some important battles, including the protest activities following the Temple Mount incident and the opposition to the application of the value added tax regulations.

'WILD CROWD' ATTACKS PRISON WARDENS NEAR HEBRON

TA251724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ten prison wardens who were on their way to the Hebron prison were attacked by wild crowds and the ITIM correspondent says that it was only a miracle that no casualties were inflicted. This happened this morning when the 10 prison wardens who were riding in a car were attacked with a barrage of stones near the Arab village of Bayt Imman in the vicinity of Hebron. Two prison wardens left the car and fired shots in the air in an attempt to scare the rioters away.

Nevertheless the mob started rushing down from the surrounding hills and the prison wardens left the site quickly.

THREE WOUNDED IN WEST BANK, GAZA UNREST

TA252019 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] In the towns of Judaea and Samaria today there were disturbances on the occasion of the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai. Security forces imposed a curfew on Tubas, Qabatiyah and the refugee camp Qalandiyah. A blockade was imposed on the refugee camp of Balatah, in the area of Nabulus. In Qalandiyah two demonstrators were wounded by soldiers' gunfire.

IDF WOUNDS TWO IN VILLAGE NEAR JANIN 26 APRIL

TA261015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A youth and a 9-year-old boy were injured this morning in the village of Al-Yamun, in the Janin District, following a clash with IDF soldiers. Our correspondent reports that an IDF patrol driving through the village this morning noticed two masked youths standing at the entrance of a school. The youths blocked the entrance to the school and drove the students into the streets. When the soldiers called to the youths to stop, one of them took out a knife. The soldiers opened fire and the youth was injured. A 9-year-old boy standing nearby was also injured in the crossfire. The two casualties were hospitalized in Janin and were later transferred to the 'Afula Hospital. A curfew was imposed on the village.

TUBAS RESIDENTS ATTEMPT POLICE STATION TAKEOVER

TA251121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] A large group of residents of the town of Tubas in Samaria tried to take over the local police station. The assailants managed to enter the station, but an IDF unit rushed to the site and warded them off with the use of teargas grenades and shots in the air. A local policeman was hurt in the course of the brawl. The assailants had earlier erected barricades in the entrances to the village of Tubas and set tires on fire to make it more difficult for the security forces to summon help. A curfew was imposed on the village as a result of the incident.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports the incident occurred as part of the protest activities in the territories against the peace agreement with Egypt, which -- according to the former National Guidance Committee circles -- ignores the Palestinian problem. Judaea and Samaria businessmen have not complied with the call to stage a strike and business continues as usual.

This morning students demonstrated at various places in Samaria. In Nabulus demonstrators flew Palestinian flags on some school buildings. They were dispersed with teargas and by shots fired in the air.

RAFAH YOUTHS RIOT; IDF IMPOSES CURFEW 25 APRIL

TA260954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A curfew was imposed last night on the Israeli side of Rafah which has been divided by the new Egypt-Israel border. Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned that the curfew was imposed in the wake of disturbances and rioting by local youths who hurled stones and taunted IDF soldiers. The soldiers fired shots into the air to disperse the demonstrators. The curfew was still in effect this morning. Schools and shops in Rafah are closed.

There were also disturbances in various locations in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, reports the security forces dispersed demonstrations in Ramallah and Al-Birah by youths who set tires on fire and hurled stones. A border police patrol was stoned in one of the streets of Ramallah. The police fired shots into the air to disperse the attackers. No casualties were reported. It was reported this morning that police have decided to strengthen and reinforce the police station at Tubas which was attacked yesterday by rioting youths. The curfew in Tubas and Qabatiyah is still in effect.

Further Details

TA270821 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by Moti Ben-Yanay]

[Text] Rafah -- Serious disturbances took place yesterday at this border town's two crossing points when residents threw stones, set tires alight and chanted slogans against the division of the town by the return of the Sinai to Egypt. Soldiers had to fire in the air to disperse the demonstrators and arrested several dozen.

A source in the civilian administration attributed the disturbances to residents' uncertainty over their future, and played down any connection with calls by the PLO to resist the new border demarcation. He said many residents on the now-Egyptian side are also extremely upset at losing their relatively well-paying jobs in Israel. Before the completion of the withdrawal, the source continued, Israel's security forces rounded up criminal and secuirty offenders, a campaign that added to the tension that erupted in disturbances beginning last Saturday.

In a search for stolen Israeli cars, the police and security forces found some 250 cars hidden among the dunes. One vehicle was uncovered by Jerusalem POST reporter Joshua Brilliant on his way to Yamit last week. Another operation uncovered a large quantity of hashish and stolen electronic devices, auto parts, and tractors, such as tents, sleeping bags and clothing. Several dozen persons were arrested for criminal offenses, and at least 100 for security offenses.

SOLDIER, ARAB YOUTHS INJURED IN NABULUS

TA271032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] An IDF soldier and two Arab youths have been injured during a riot in the Casbah of Nabulus. Masked students from two schools shut yesterday on orders of the civil administration gathered in the alleys of the old city of Nabulus and attacked an IDF patrol with slings. A soldier was injured in the leg by metal shrapnel. IDF officers rushing to rescue the patrol trapped in the alleys were also attacked by the students and were forced to open fire. Two students sustained light injuries. Demonstrators hurled stones at a border police patrol in Ad-Duhayshah and a security forces observation post was attacked in the nearby village of Al-Khidr.

REPORTER REPLIES TO MURTADA LETTER ON INTERVIEW

TA261204 Jerusalem POST in English 26 Apr 82 p 5

[Letter to editor by Middle East affairs reporter David Bernstein replying to letter to editor from Sa'd Murtada]

[Text] In my interview with Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada (April 23), the opening question and answer sequence was a direct, accurate and consecutive transcription from the recorded interview. However, by ending the quotation where I did, I may have done Mr Murtada a disservice by not reproducing in that context his belief (quoted later in the interview) that, given Israel's assurances, annexation of the West Bank is not a likely occurrence. David Bernstein

PRESS COMMENTS ON IDF WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

'Love-Starved Puppy'

TA261151 Jerusalem POST in English 26 Apr 82 p 8

[Commentary by Yosef Goell]

[Text] 25 April 1982 has come and gone. Yamit and its settlements have been evacuated according to schedule and with them all of the remainder of Sinai, an evacuation accompanied by a theatrical attempt to generate an aura of trauma. Mr Begin has succeeded in squelching the second thoughts in his own party and government in regard to the Camp David accords, which should have come as no surprise given the fact that a majority of Herut had either voted against the Camp David agreements or abstained, both nonetheless continued to reaffirm Mr Begin's leadership. The Egyptians have been prodded into making last minute rectifications of whatever military violations they had been guilty of in Sinai as a condition for Israel's withdrawal on schedule. The multinational force, consisting mostly of American soldiers, whose purpose is to police the military aspects of the peace and of the demilitarization of Sinai, has been in place for several weeks. The first three-year phase called for by the March 1979 peace treaty has been completed.

The millenarian euphoria in Israel that accompanied Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 is long gone, having lasted barely a few months. It has been replaced with a sense of trepidation in regard to Egypt's determination to adhere to the peace which As-Sadat so courageously concluded with Israel in the teeth of the opposition of all the other Arab states, now that Egypt has got what As-Sadat realistically believed was the maximum obtainable from Israel by means of the carrot of peace and normalization.

Above all there is an attitude of fatalism in regard to the American pressure that is expected to develop on the Palestinian aspects of the peace treaty now that Washington no longer has to be so excruciatingly solicitous of Israel's sensibilities following the final withdrawal from Sinai.

Much of what the immediate future holds in store is nebulous, being dependent on a large number of imponderables. Still, reasonably valid stabs may be made as to probabilities. One can extrapolate from some basic aspects of Middle East realities and of the Arab-Israel dispute that have not been altered by the peace treaty and from a contemplation of the developments in Israel's relations with Egypt over the past 3 years.

Egypt under As-Sadat would have wished to effect a return to the bosom of the Arab world following its regaining of all of Sinai: Egypt under Mubarak is determined to do so. The expulsion of Egypt from the Arab League and the declaration of an Arab boycott of Egypt in retaliation for its "sin" of concluding a peace treaty with the enemy, never had any serious practical impact. Cairo is again full of visitors from Arab countries, and well over a million Egyptians continue to send home the bulk of their incomes from the jobs they hold throughout the Arab world, which remains a mainstay of the Egyptian economy.

Still, the symbolic "excommunication" rankles, especially to an Egypt which continues to view itself as the rightful leader of the Arab world, in contrast to the oil besotted "primitives" who have sought to displace it.

The Egyptian leadership has promised that their intended rapprochement with the Arab world will not be effected by Egypt's adherence to the terms of the peace treaty. This promise should not be taken at face value in all that pertains to what Israel calls "normalization," as opposed to the more basic aspect of the peace, in the sense of As-Sadat's promise of "no more war."

The normalization of the past 3 years has been largely perfunctory and symbolic in nature. The desire to establish warm mutual relations and to fix them in a myriad of pragmatic arrangements has been largely one-sided, on the part of Israel. Egypt has been an enveterate foot-dragger in this regard. To be sure, a number of agreements have been concluded, but for the most part they are signally lacking in the spirit of a mutual desire for close relations.

The Egyptians have made no secret of the fact that while they have concluded peace with Israel this does not mean that they have to like Israel. It is Israel that has behaved in an immature manner in this regard, often like a love-starved puppy, in the expectation that states, and even peoples, can realistically be expected to love each other.

The past years have shown that there is little to expect from Egypt in stepped-up trade. Our economies are simply too different -- one of the world's poorest and most class-ridden populations alongside an economy and society of a Western Europe level -- and in some cases too competitively similar, to permit that. The political, business and opinion-forming elites of Egypt seem to continue to be supersensitive to what they perceive as the danger of the strengthening of Israel by means of her aggressive "penetration" into the Egyptian society and economy.

As-Sadat's most impressive achievement was the psychological breakthrough in regard to the possibility of maintaining civil relations between the political leaderships of the two countries. The major failure of the normalization has been the Egyptian leadership's reluctance, and inability, to extend such relations to broader segments of the Egyptian elite, and especially to its intellectual and opinion-forming elites.

A return of Egypt to the bosom of the Arab world does not necessarily have to lead to a renewed involvement of Egypt in hostile Arab activities against Israel. But as long as the dedication to the ideal of the annihilation of Israel remains a central symbol of Arab unity, and indeed of the very essence of Arabness, as it does, a more Arab Egypt can only mean an erosion in the woefully skimpy normalization with Israel that has been achieved over the past 3 years.

As-Sadat initiated his peace overtures to Israel for two major reasons. One was Egyptian war weariness and a deep seated bitterness at the realization that Egypt had borne the brunt of the casualties, suffering and destruction in wars that had been fought in the interest of other Arabs, and especially of the Palestinians. This was combined with a sophisticated reading of the state of the Egyptian Armed Forces which had not yet fully recovered from the calamities of the Yom Kippur war, coupled with an appreciation of Israel's ability to inflict major damage on Egypt, and fatal harm to his own regime if he were to permit himself to be dragged into another war by the Arab world.

Of greater importance was the fact that As-Sadat's major goal was not so much peace with Israel as the winning of American military and economic aid of a magnitude that neither the Soviets nor the oil sheiks could or were willing to provide. Peace with Israel was the price to be paid, not the goal aspired to.

Nothing has changed on these two counts in the past four and a half years. It is certainly possible to conceive of a scenario in the future in which an Egyptian leadership could be tempted to return to the cycle of periodic wars with Israel. After all, Egypt is very much part of an Arab Middle East, which is one of the most unstable areas in the world. Whether or not such temptations will be resisted will continue to depend on Egypt's perceptions of Israel's internal morale and military and economic strength and on America's determination to use its growing economic and military leverage over Egypt to prevent hostilities between two of its major client states, which between them account for such an overwhelming proportion of its foreign aid.

There has never been a peace process. The term itself if one of those instances of diplomatic wishful thinking.

The failure of the Israel-Egypt breakthrough to be turned into a process by which other Arab states would be drawn in the same direction became conclusively evident with the failure of the Saunders mission in the immediate aftermath of the Camp David summit. It is dejecting to admit, but nevertheless essential to emphasise, that the intensity of Arab hostility to Israel has grown rather than abated since the As-Sadat initiative.

These past few years would seem to bear out the assumption that the Arab-Israel dispute is of the kind that permits of no comprehensive solution but will in time -- and that time can be several decades or even generations -- succumb to piecemeal arrangements and eventually fade away.

Autonomy was a non-starter from the beginning. It began as a pet idea in Menahem Begin's mind and was thrown into the Camp David stewpot as a last minute proposal to make a minimal Egyptian-Israeli peace possible. The second it was rejected by the Palestinians -- in a tragic repetition of the all-or-nothing pattern that has characterized the Palestinian political leadership since the 1930s -- it became pointless. The astonishing thing is how intelligent Egyptians, Israelis and Americans agreed for three years to go through the motions of haggling over the fine points of a plan that they all knew had absolutely no chance of acceptance.

The Israeli occupation of the territories over the past 15 years was so easy -- even the disturbances in the West Bank over the past few weeks can be considered minuscule by the standards of international conflicts -- because the military administration was wise enough to grant the Palestinian Arabs a larger degree of functional autonomy than that accorded them in the previous 19 years under Kings Abdallah and Husayn of Jordan, and of the harsh Egyptian military administration in Gaza.

Begin never considered giving the Palestinians much more. A degree of autonomy that might have proven attractive to some elements among the Palestinians in the territories would only have been one that would have guaranteed an early evolution of full Palestinian independence. And that, Israel cannot and will not agree to, regardless of the government in power, because of the innate peril to her own security from a Palestinian entity that shows not the slightiest sign of making its peace with the very idea of a Jewish Israel.

In the short term the most important factor, and the greatest unknown, remains the U.S. Only the U.S. has the power to compell Israel to make major concessions against its will and better judgement and to restrain some of the Arabs, including Egypt, from returning to the path of war.

There is widespread agreement that Israel will be subjected to mounting American pressure on the Palestinian issue following the withdrawal from Sinai. Opinion is divided as to the limits of that pressure. There is good reason to believe that Washington will not go all out in bringing inexorable pressure to bear against Israel on issues that can legitimately be perceived as entailing unacceptable dangers to its security.

The limits and the persistence of that American pressure will depend on a number of factors. The degree to which the Middle East retains a position of centrality in the eyes of American policy-makers as compared with other crisis centres in the world, and the degree to which the Palestinian issue continues to be perceived as being crucial to Middle East stability, are two of them. Both of these issues are in debate in the American foreign-policy community.

Another factor, obviously, is the perception of American and Western vulnerability to Arab pressure. The power of Arab oil has declined noticeably in the last year. On the other hand, the power of petrodollars, of the Arabs' oil-generated financial leverage over the national economies and the private business firms of the West seems to have grown, with a persuasive case in point being the business lobbying for the AWACS deal last fall.

A final, and important factor, will be the degree to which Israel's own behaviour continues to erode its image and political support in the American political community. The Israel-Egypt peace was never the millenium. It was an important breakthrough, and for Israel a gamble whose advantages and perils will only begin to become apparent as of today.

Lessons for Arabs

TA251225 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Apr 82 p 7

[Commentary by Hagay Eshed]

[Text] The destruction of Yamit and all the agricultural settlements in the Rafah approaches has established many precedents in regard to the future of the Israeli-Arab conflict and its possible solutions. Only after the dust has settled and the tears have dried will it be possible to begin to sense and value the significance of these precedents. But it is already possible to discern that they are manifold and more farreaching than one could have imagined, and they have ramifications both for Israel and for its neighboring Arab countries.

The trauma involved in the destruction of blooming settlements and the eviction of the settlers who toiled in establishing them and making them blossom will never completely heal -- either in the near or distant future -- whatever the character of peace. Much has been said and written about the trauma of destroying places of habitation that have succeeded in striking roots and in reaping fruit in so short a time, about the blow to the most sensitive nerves of the settlement movement and of security and about the desire to put an end to the reality of the wandering Jew, whether he immigrated to Israel in order to settle there or was born in Israel. But this is not everything; it may perhaps even not be the main point.

The trauma first of all has to do with President as-Sadat's barbaric demand that not a single Jew be left on the soil of the Sinai, and that not even one centimeter of that holy land be conceded. After all, the Sinai was conquered in a war that began with distinct Egyptian aggression on 15 May 1948. Indeed, this is not attested to at all the Camp David accords or in UN Security Council Resolution 242 that preceded it (in contrast with the criticism of key U.S. jurists who ruled that international law distinguishes between an aggressive war and a defensive war over rights, each one of which could or could not be obtained round the negotiating table). The trauma of the demolition of Yamit and the Rafah approaches also involves humiliation in the form of a so-called stigma of Israeli aggression whose remnants and footprints have been wiped off the face of the earth because Israel alone was the aggressor, whereas Egypt was only the supposedly assaulted, deprived party whose just rights have been returned to it.

The destruction of Yamit and the uprooting of all its inhabitants similarly constitute an Israeli admission of guilt of something for which it was not to blame. Not completely. Not solely. Not firstly. How could Menahem Begin -- that man of law, who could quote international jurists' rulings to President as-Sadat in Ismailia in differentiating between a war of defense and for rights and an aggressive war that has no right to exist according to international law -- have forgotten this? This question will nag him and the Israeli people in the future over and over again because a legal precedent involving principle was established here.

A political precedent for the future was also created here. Peace with Egypt was made contingent upon the withdrawal to the last inch and upon the destruction of all the settlements established beyond the armistice border and in displacing all the settlers in them. This precedent will make it difficult for Jordan and Syria to accept changes -- slight though they may be -- in their future boundaries with Israel.

If every grain of sand in the Sinai desert is holy and sacred, this holds doubly true for each rock from the rocks of Jerusalem and every stone on the Golan Heights. At any rate, one would be safe to assume that after the precedent established in the Sinai any other Arab country will find it exceedingly more difficult to give up more than As-Sadat had conceded in the past, and President Mubarak does now.

What befell Yamit and the Rafah approaches settlements this time could also happen to the settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley, Judaea, Samaria, the Qatif bloc in the Gaza District and the Golan Heights. Everybody says this and fears this, but the fact of the matter is that a reverse precedent may also be established: that what happened to the Rafah approaches settlements and to Yamit could sometime in the future also happen to Arab settlements and their inhabitants. We saw that this was technically feasible and operationally possible. We have learned that this marks a reasonable price for a peace agreement, according to the Egyptians' demand and following their concepts and going by their ultimatum. This was President as-Sadat's "never." If in the future a demand is raised that settlements and settlers be uprooted in order to "straighten" demographic borders according to the geographic lines, this might be a double-edged demand, directed at both sides of the future boundaries.

This precedent, too, might emerge as a stumbling block on the road to any future peace agreement. Who would wish to undertake the risk of dismantling settlements and evacuating Arab or Jewish settlers? This will heap trauma upon trauma and hurdle upon hurdle on the road to peace, even in the most distant future.

The fate of Yamit and the Rafah approaches might deter all the parties from engaging in an attempt to obtain another peace agreement in the future. It might bring the Israeli-Arab conflict back to the more appropriate course, that of gradual progress toward peace through a long transition period and through partial agreements only. Let's have no more comprehensive peace agreement that demand such a high and traumatic price, so much so that this very price threatens the stability of that peace.

Crucial Step

TA251456 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Analysis by political commentator Erol Guiney]

[Text] In some paradoxical manner, at the very same time that Israel is experiencing the trauma of the evacuation for peace in the Sinai Peninsula, where it had invested such enormous financial and material resources, the United States has been forced to muster all the means of pressure at its disposal to prevent the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations by virtue of its being "a country that is not dedicated to peace."

Moreover, it was just a few days ago that a U.S. "veto" in the UN Security Council prevented the adoption of a motion that strongly condemned Israel for the deplorable act of a new immigrant from the United States -- probably mentally disturbed -- on the Temple Mount. This goes to show that in the international arena peace with Egypt and the sacrifices we have made for it did not give us the results we had hoped and wished to gain. There were many reasons for that, some of them were our own fault.

None of the Arab countries, not one representative of the Palestinian bodies, took Egypt as an example to follow and none of them have agreed that the solution to the Palestinian problem should be sought through the resolution made at Camp David: autonomy and negotiations for a permanent formulation for the duration of the next 3 years (that is, those that have since elapsed). The autonomy talks lasted 3 years without making substantial progress. The entire world is convinced now that to a large degree this stems from the position the Israeli Government had adopted.

A serious of steps, such as the Jerusalem law, the Golan law, the abundance of settlements and the incidents in Judaea and Samaria, have aroused in the world the feeling that peace with Egypt was not a huge first step toward a comprehensive peace between Israel and the Arabs, but was merely a seperate peace between the two countries. Therefore the return of the entire Sinai by Israel has been -- and still is -- considered a means employed by Israel for the purpose of holding on to all the territories conquered in 1967.

But in view of the fact that the Palestinian question is the most important component of the instability in this region, so vital for the rest of the world economically and strategically, it is no wonder that the return of the Sinai to Egypt -- which leaves this question unresolved -- is considered to be a crucial step toward peace in the region as we see it.

And still, despite the pressure by the Arab countries, the nations of the world have undertaken to participate in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers. Similarly, the wide coverage given by the world media to the last stage of our pullback from the Sinai gave many people in the world a better understanding of the sacrifices we made and the risks we have undertaken.

'Huge' Loss to IDF

TA251255 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Analysis by military correspondent Eytan Haber]

[Text] Deprived of the Sinai, the State of Israel is different; and so is the IDF. From the purely military aspect, all sentiments aside, the IDF suffered a huge losses from the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, unless peace proves to be the most important component of security. On various occasions in the course of the last 4 years we have elaborated on the strategic and less important problems the IDF would encounter the day it withdraws to the international border. That day has come. This will then be the appropriate time to repeat in brief some of the major defense aspects which, beginning at noon today, will have become clear-cut facts in the field:

-- Loss of operational expanses: The Sinai Peninsula has in the past served as an arena for wars Israel conducted far away from home and from the vulnerable population centers. Many areas of the Sinai were practically ideal for armored combat, which is the major form of battle on that terrain. At the same time, one must remember that the most successful of Israel's wars, the 6-day war, was conducted by the IDF from the green line, meeting the Egyptian Army inside the Sinai.

-- Loss of proximity to enemy territory: In the hands of the IDF, the Sinai Peninsula made it possible for Israel to threaten the Egyptian Army at home, or during the war of attrition, to pressure the leaders of the Cairo administration via hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled the towns by the canal that were going up in flames. The peninsula thus served as a close springboard for infantry, armored corps, air and sea operations inside Egypt.

-- Loss of intelligence early-warning area: The hundreds of kilometers in the peninsula separating the Suez Canal from the green line provided the IDF with an intelligence early-warning space that used a host of invaluable installations deployed in the Sinai. The proximity to Egypt enabled it to conduct electronic intelligence gathering projects deep inside enemy territory.

-- Loss of various defensive and offensive options: As long as it was in the Sinai Peninsula, that is up until today at noon, the IDF was able to prearrange numerous options for a defensive or offensive operation along the road axes, in the mountain passes, in the wadis, in the open areas, on the waterline.

The IDF could more easily choose the site of action it favored and shift the centers of pressure elsewhere. However, from inside the green line, narrow and compressed as it is, the problems are far greater, and each one of them dictates a preventive war and demands that war be conducted far away from the international border, should the need arise.

-- Loss of airspace and an infrastructure for the air force: This is one of the more difficult problems created as a result of the peace treaty. The Sinai allowed air force pilots to fly a great deal, at any altitude and in any direction. Since the 6-day war in 1967 the air force developed in unbelievable dimensions both in means of warfare and in manpower. Now it will have to fly at various "levels" inside a relatively tiny area. The air force similarly lost an immense infrastructure as the 'Ezyon and Etam Airfields, which were most modern, carefully planned and prepared for war, serving as a springboard for relatively immediate targets in Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Bab al-Mandab Straits and Iraq.

-- Loss of a gigantic military infrastructure: In the course of 15 years, the IDF changed the Sinai desert completely. A gigantic military infrastructure, estimated worth many many billions, which cannot ever be replaced, was built. Army camps, training zones, communication and electricity lines, water pipes, horizontal and vertical road systems, war rooms and emergency stockpiles were constructed. An important and large part of the army conducted its life in the Sinai, far away from Israeli population centers, disturbing no one. This modern, sophisticated military infrastructure was by and large off the face of the earth, or transferred within the green line, compressed into relatively small training areas in the Negev.

-- Loss of naval control: The navy has lost its exclusive naval hold of the Tiran Straits, whose closure was a cause for two wars. Yet one must admit that the Yom Kippur war proved that Israeli navigation could be blocked at a much farther point, at Bab al-Mandab. The navy forfeited mainly its detection and early warning area in the Red Sea on the way to Elat.

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTS MOSAD APPOINTMENT

TA251031 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent in Britain Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 24 Apr (Exclusive) -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin has decided to appoint Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam head of the Mosad. This was reported by THE SUNDAY TIMES in the following words: "Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam, a war hero and the former deputy chief of staff, has been appointed to his new post contrary to the wishes of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and by instruction from Menahem Begin." According to the publication, Adam will enter office at the end of June. The report further stated that Major General Adam is considered to be a moderate, and has in the past served in the Mosad as an analyst and researcher.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH SYRIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

LD262000 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1908 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Apr (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution today received Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, deputy minister of defense and Syrian chief of staff, who conveyed a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM OBOTE

LD262158 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution received a written message from Ugandan President Milton Obote, in which he affirmed the depth of relations binding the two friendly countries and the bridges of cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Ugandan peoples.

He expressed his country's appreciation for the development in economic relations between it and Libya and for Libya's support in developing Uganda's economic resources. He said thanks to this stand, the Ugandan people have succeeded in developing their society and in building a strong foundation for their national economy.

President Obote denounced the prejudiced propaganda and clamor campaigns raised by imperialism, Zionism and reaction, which seek to cast doubts about the holding of the forthcoming African summit conference in Libya. In this respect, he pointed out that these propaganda campaigns fall in line with the U.S. administration's objective of preventing the convocation of this conference in the jamahiriyah. He said these campaigns are false and aim at breaking up the unity of Africa, which Libya plays a firm role in bolstering.

In his message to the commander of the revolution, Brother President Obote affirmed that, on numerous occasions, Libya has proven its effective support for the African peoples and has sought to bolster their struggle for freedom. In this respect, he said, we recall the role played by the Great 1 September Revolution in restoring peace in Chad.

President Obote also recalled the role Libya played in securing the eviction of the Zionists from Africa. He said Libya was behind this eviction which served the cause of the freedom of the African peoples.

President Obote conveyed to the brother commander of the revolution his complete pleasure at the convocation of the forthcoming African summit conference in the jamahiriyah to achieve further results serving the interests of the African peoples. He said the Republic of Uganda will attend this conference and will play a role in it for the sake of attaining the desired objectives.

MAURITANIA

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S ACTIONS

AB231457 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Ministerial Council met on 23 April, presided over by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

The council, deeply concerned about the situation created by the new aggression by the Zionist authorities on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, an aggression resulting in the loss of innocent human lives within the Palestinian refugee camps, strongly condemned these base acts committed by Israel. The council [words indistinct] this attack was the beginning of a large-scale action aimed at invading and militarily occupying a part of the Lebanese territory -- a longtime ambition of the Zionist authorities.

MOROCCO

KING SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO MUBARAK

LD261938 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, 26 Apr (MAP) -- King Hasan II sent the following congratulatory cable to President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of Egypt recovering the Sinai:

On this most dear historic day when precious Egypt has recovered its territorial integrity, completed its sovereignty and raised its flag over the Sinai after 15 years of suffering and struggle on every front, it gives us pleasure to convey to your excellency, in our name and on behalf of our government and our people whose sons shed their blood in the Egyptian desert, our sincere congratulations to you and to the fraternal Egyptian people for this triumph which is the result of the struggle of your believing peoples and due to your wise leadership.

There is no doubt that Egypt, which is genuine in its Arabism, the Muslim Egypt which is deep-rooted in its Islam and courageous African Egypt, will join all its human and material forces to that of its Arab and Muslim sisters so that what is left of the occupied Arab homeland -- chiefly holy Jerusalem and usurped Palestine -- is liberated.

FOREIGN MINISTER REACTS TO OAU BUREAU MEETING

LD241302 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Casablanca, 24 Apr (MAP) -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister for foreign affairs, stated here Friday that the bureau of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that ended its meeting on Friday in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr Daniel arap Moi, Kenyan president and OAU chairman, has "no legal power as one knows that during summits, it happens that there would be election of a president and of a bureau to assist him and which is formed of eight vice-presidents. These latters have power only during the meetings and not after".

"This," he said, "is explitiely written in the OAU Charter and in its internal regulations, namely article nine (9) of this charter".

"Secondly, he went on, we have estimated that the behaviour and act of the administrative secretary general of the OAU in Addis Ababa has provoked a serious crisis within the OAU".

"Thus we believe it necessary along with other states that the only ordinary and logic way and the regular procedure should be applied by the summoning of an emergency summit the sole capable of settling the question of interpretation such as we had posed it during the Freetown summit in 1980 to know whether these puppet states that one admits within the OAU are really sovereign and independent states or the so-called Saharan Republic "SADR" which meets none of these conditions. [sentence as received] We continue to say it and we are not the only ones to say it. Actually there is more than the majority of states which do not recognize this situation, added the Moroccan state minister.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD201530 Rabat MAP in English 1222 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, 20 Apr (MAP) -- The visiting parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Vice-President of the Permanent Committee of the Chinese Popular Assembly Mr Peng Chong, held here Monday a working session with several Moroccan MPs led by Deputy Speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives Mr Takquiollah Maoul Ainine.

On this occasion, Maoul Ainine briefed the Chinese delegation on the democratic experience of Morocco since its independence. He also evoked the different stages Morocco went through for recovering its independence and for perfecting its territorial integrity and laid the emphasis on Morocco's stance and the efforts it makes to safeguard peace in the northwest Africa region.

Taking the floor, Mr. Peng Chong said he was pleased with this visit that will allow his delegation to examine cooperation between the Moroccan House of Representatives and the Chinese Popular Assembly. He also briefed his Moroccan counterparts on the political life of China and the historical phases of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese parliamentary delegation was received, on the other hand, by Mr Mahjoubi Aherdan, Moroccan state minister for cooperation.

Talks focused on the different aspects of Moroccan-Chinese cooperation and means to strengthen it in the fields of trade and cultural exchanges. The meeting was attended by Chinese Ambassador to Rabat Mr Mi Yung. It is to be recalled that Chinese delegation had arrived in Morocco last Sunday.

King Receives Peng Chong

LD222222 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II today received Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Permanent Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and deputy premier [as heard], who was accompanied by members of the Chinese parliament. The meeting, held at the royal palace in Fes, was attended by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, the speaker of the chamber of deputies, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, the king's advisers, Ahmad Rida Gdiera and Mohamed 'Awwad, and the PRC ambassador to Morocco.

Following the meeting, Peng Chong said his talks with his majesty took place in an atmosphere characterized by friendship and dealt with relations linking the two countries, which are based on mutual friendship. He added that his visit to Morocco, at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies, will make it possible to strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries -- relations having wide horizons. He said the visit left very good impressions among the members of the delegation.

OPPOSITION GROUP OFFICES PERMITTED TO REOPEN

NC251522 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, 25 Apr (AFP) -- The authorities in Casablanca have permitted the re-opening of all local offices of the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), the Communist Party newspaper [name indistinct] reported today.

The USFP's offices were closed down after bloody riots in Casablanca and other Moroccan towns last June 20. The riots followed a general strike called by the CDT labour union confederation and backed by the USFP.

The CDT, which has its headquarters in Casablanca, has also been allowed to resume activity.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CRITICIZES ADDIS ABABA ACCORD

JN261824 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Juba, 26 Apr (SUNA) -- President Numayri announced today that the Addis Ababa agreement consists of many errors that should be corrected.

Addressing the joint meeting of the members of the provisional High Executive Council for the Southern Region and the Sudanese Socialist Union, southern region constituency, President Numayri stated that an error was committed when authorities were given to only 60 persons to elect a president for the region. Therefore it was decided that the region's president should be elected by the region's house and the regional conference of the Sudanese Socialist Union, S.S.U., which comprises in its membership more than 2000 persons.

President Numayri launched a severe criticism for some previous practices in the general work process referring to the slow down in the implementation of some administrative measures, like transferring the capital of the East Equatorial Province from Juba to Torit, and the insistence of the regional government on centralization of the police headquarters in Juba despite the directive on putting the police under the commissioners' command, also the educational services which should be decentralized according to the directive.

President Numayri revealed that some regional ministers have exploited their powers to accumulate fortune. Proceeding from this, President Numayri assured that he will not tolerate such practices.

Elaborating on what was completed on the measures of indicated decentralization, the president indicated that some politicians and intellectuals who did not understand the decentralization policy and felt the transference of power to masses began to create doubts in order to protect their seats and outdated practices but they must know that the Constitution stated the application of decentralization to the whole of Sudan, the president said.

The Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union did not issue any resolution or recommendation concerning decentralisation, while the regional government prepared for conferences for the crystalisation of clear and democratic opinions on this vital issue through discussions and deliberations, yet, an illegitimate group stood against that and went as far as publishing a book under the very eyes of the government and even on its expenses.

The Addis Ababa accord states clearly that the south be divided in three provinces, whereas in fact it had been divided in six provinces, so what was this opposing group stand vis-a-vis of this obvious violation of the accord, inquired Mr President.

Ministers monopolised the power, so they deprived commissioners from the popular regional administration, and hence paralysed the local council and rendered them ineffective. Therefore, immediate cure to very serious errors in the Addis Ababa accord is currently highly demanded, concluded the president.

BENIN

STATE BODIES RESTRUCTURED FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

AB240815 Paris AFP in English 0410 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Cotonou, Apr 24 (AFP) -- In a drive for greater efficiency, the Benin Government has ordered a radical restructuring of state and semi-state bodies, slashing their numbers from 15 to four on the national level and from 30 to six for the provinces.

An office for rural development (OBAR) and a national company for agricultural development (Sonapra) are to absorb previously separate enterprises handling such matters as irrigation, forestry, and the palm oil industry. The other two new umbrella groupings -- with participation by Libya -- are to be responsible for livestock and fisheries.

The shakeup for the provincial firms has left only six of them, with responsibility solely for inter-city and inter-district transport. National units of production replace all the others for distribution of petrol and other fuels, trade in manufactured goods, industrial production, housing and entertainment facilities.

The new system was decided on at a four-day meeting here this week, ending late Thursday, of the Revolutionary Party's Central Committee and the National Executive Council (government).

GAMBIA

ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 4-5 MAY AS SCHEDULED

AB241400 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Banjul, April 24 (AFP) -- Gambia's presidential and legislative elections will go ahead as scheduled on May 4 and 5 despite the inability of the two presidential candidates to campaign, the government said here last night.

Rumours in the Gambian capital said the polls could be postponed following the crash last Wednesday of a helicopter carrying sitting President Sir Dawda Jawara on his campaign tour for re-election. One person was killed and ten injured in the crash. Sir Dawda, though only shaken, is having to spend several days in a Dakar hospital for observation and examinations.

Sir Dawda's opponent, Sheriff Dibba, is being held in a Banjul jail awaiting trial on charges of complicity in last July's coup attempt. The trial has just been postponed to May 17.

GHANA

PNDC STARTS SECOND PHASE OF STUDENT TASK FORCE

AB231845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] today formally announced the launching of the second phase of the students' new task force. The statement issued by the PNDC liaison officer for the students and new task force in Accra said the major clarity in this phase will be to mobilize the youths, unemployed persons and underutilized personnel in the civil service to undertake vital tasks in the national reconstruction exercise.

The statement appeals to all willing students of institutions of higher education to join the exercise which will last until October. According to the statement, it has been decided that all such students, as well as volunteers, will have the period credited to them as their national service irrespective of their year in school. Their places in school will also be reserved for them during the next academic year. In addition, they will be entitled to free medical attention and travel free of charge on all government vehicles.

The statement explained that students who wish to volunteer should, on arrival at the various campuses, register with the presidents of the student representative councils. Work begins on the 7th of next month. But before then, there will be democratic consultations with student volunteers on their proposed work in order to clarify their areas of work.

Atim Requests Volunteers

AB250924 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Chris Atim, stated today that it is the policy of the government to ensure that the youth are properly mobilized to play a useful role in the society. He asked them to offer themselves voluntarily to the national task force to continue the work left over by the students. Mr Atim was addressing a rally organized by the national youth organizing commission in Accra to mark the international youth solidarity day. Speaking on "the youths and students tasks force," the PNDC member said the youths should only be considered as true revolutionaries if they continue with the work left behind by the students. He blamed the Limann administration for increasing the producer price of cocoa. This, he said, has made it impossible for the government to pay for cocoa brought from farmers. He said the country's coffers are empty. They were empty before the December 31st revolution. Ghanaians should therefore reason with the government and sacrifice to ensure the success of the revolution.

The PNDC secretary for Greater Accra, Mr Atukewei Okai, who carried the function, described the youths as the torchbearers of the nation. He asked them to show good example for others to follow by involving themselves in national reconstruction.

LIBERIA

HEAD OF STATE APPOINTS THREE THEFT COURT JUDGES

AB241410 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Monrovia, April 23 (AFP) -- Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe has appointed three new judges to the people's theft court to replace the three who were sacked early this month for allegedly being involved in corrupt practices.

Appointed were counsellor Jimmie S. Geizu as chief judge, Counsellor Arthur Williams and former Military Tribunal Chairman Frank P. Senkpeni.

Mr Senkpeni, a law graduate, had headed the tribunal that convicted 14 Cabinet ministers and senior officials of the former Tolbert government. Mr Senkpeni was sacked early last year and jailed for allegedly "concealing information from political prisoners." He was released in September by Mr Doe.

Mr Doe told the new judges to avoid "the temptations of corruption and malpractices" in the court and to work "honestly and faithfully."

NIGER

GROUP PLANNING URANIUM MINE SABOTAGE ARRESTED

AB241335 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Niamey, April 24 (AFP) -- Police in Niger have arrested 14 men of the Tuareg people, all but one of them from neighbouring Mali, who intended to sabotage the uranium mines at Arlit, a source close to the presidency said today.

On their arrest on April 9 and 10 the men said they were linked with Abdoulaye Diori, son of Niger's former President Hamani Diori, who was overthrown in 1974 by the armed forces and is still under house arrest.

The source said Abdoulaye Diori was involved in various smuggling rackets between France, Libya, Ivory Coast and Nigeria. He had also been seen in Chad.

The Tuareg group -- the 14th member was said to be from Niger while a 15th, also a Malian, had escaped arrest -- entered Niger unarmed, from an unspecified country, and there was no indication where they would obtain weapons or explosives.

The announcement of the arrests came a day after Niger President Seyni Kountche denounced the activities of "certain elements from the former RDA (African Democratic Rally) party", which was led from Niger's independence up to 1974 by Hamani Diori.

Arlit, situated 1,200 kilometres (750 miles) northeast of Niamey, has two large uranium mines.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON REGIONAL TIES, CHAD

GF241823 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Apr 82 p 15

[Report on interview granted by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo to AL-QABAS correspondent Ibrahim al-Wishi in Niamey -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Diallo] Relations between Niger and its neighbors are good. We are all trying to consolidate ties of neighborliness. Our policy is clear: We do not have any regional ambitions; we are ready to cooperate with all countries regardless of their governments -- whether they are capitalist or socialist, progressive or conservative.

The peoples of the neighboring countries are linked with the Niger people through old and historical ties and this widens the area of cooperation. Besides, we have identical and joint development goals, particularly since all of us in Africa endured colonialism for a long time. Our relations with our neighbors are based on the principle "we must unite to improve relations among us."

[Question] What is your stand on the conflict in Chad?

[Answer] Our stand is that we want stability and peace to return to Chad. Niger does not assist or side against any of the conflicting parties. We are in favor of unity and sovereignty for Chad. We are not concerned with who will rule Chad. Rather, we want the Chadians themselves to rule their country without disturbances and sedition.

NIGERIA

NIGERIA-HUNGARY ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AB211929 Lagos NAN in English 1751 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, 21 April (NAN) -- A three-day meeting of the second session of the Nigerian-Hungarian joint economic commission began in Lagos today.

The minister of national planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, led the Federal Government delegation to the meeting while an 11-man team was led by the Hungarian minister of building and urban development, Abraham Kalman.

In her speech, Mrs Oyagbola noted that Nigeria already had access to Hungarian goods, machinery and equipment for use in public health services, industrial and educational sectors. She welcomed the Hungarian Government's intention to participate in the development of Nigeria's agro-based industries, noting that the effect of such a venture would assist Nigeria in its development plans. The minister expressed the hope that the implementation of the trade agreement between the two countries would moderate a trade balance between the countries.

The Hungarian minister expressed the need for exchange of visits by presidents of the two countries -- a means to broaden and enhance the economic and commercial relations between the countries.

Areas of Cooperation Cited

AB231801 Lagos NAN in English 1730 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 23 April (NAN) -- Areas of joint ventures between Nigeria and Hungary have been identified in Lagos at the ongoing meeting of a joint commission between the two countries.

The Hungarian minister of construction and urban development, Dr. Abraham Kalman, disclosed this in Lagos today when he paid a courtesy call on President Shehu Shagari at State House, Ribadou Road.

Dr. Kalman who was the head of his country's delegation to the meeting told President Shagari that the areas included agriculture, health, rural electrification and the establishment of local industries. He said that the joint commission had achieved success, but added that there was need to strengthen some areas of cooperation between the two countries.

President Shagari commended Hungary for its interests in Nigeria's development programmes.

Talks End 23 April

AB232204 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The second session of the Nigeria-Hungary joint commission has ended in Lagos today. In a communique, the two countries reviewed the results [words indistinct] economic and trade relations between them and noticed with satisfaction the expansions in the various areas of cooperation. The two sides observed that there were considerable scope for greater cooperation. Others are finance, banking, trade and culture, civil aviation as well as water resources, irrigation and (?hydro powerplants). The third session of the commission will be held in (Jiriba) at a date yet to be announced.

MILITARY OFFICIALS MEET HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

AB261758 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Nigerian-Hungarian military officials today began meeting in Lagos behind closed doors. The Nigerian team was led by the chief of defense staff, Lieutenant General G.S. Jallow, while the Hungarian delegation was headed by the chief of general staff of the Hungarian People's Army, Col Gen Istvan Olah.

Earlier, the Hungarian general said that his visit was aimed at strengthening military cooperation between Nigeria and his country. The two countries share common views on many local and international issues.

General Istvan Olah later laid a wreath on the national remembrance arcade at the Tafawa Balewa Sqaure. The Hungarian general, who arrived in the country yesterday, is expected to visit Kaduna State later in the day.

SIERRA LEONE

AT LEAST SIX DIE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN VIOLENCE

AB221641 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Freetown, 22 April (AFP) -- At least six people have been killed during the past few days in election campaign violence.

The official ruling party newspaper WE YONE, re-appearing after an absence of nearly two months "for want of newsprint" referred to four deaths but did not mention the killing last weekend of a member of Parliament's brother and a watchman. The two died when the home of Sherriff Kebe, a veteran political and representative of Kambia central constituency in Northern Province was burned down. Mr Kebe may now withdraw from the May 1 elections in "disgust" at the death of his brother Bani.

Another veteran MP who may quit is Saidu Fofana, propaganda and organising secretary of President Siaka Steven's All People's Congress Party (APC), the only political group permitted in the country. Mr Fofana represents a constituency in the northern town of Port Loko. (Unconfirmed reports from Monrovia said recently that 50 people had died in clashes there between supporters and opponents of the APC.)

One man who died in Port Loko was named as Babagaleh Jalloh. WE YONE said he was "accosted by a gang of youths believed to be supporters of one of the candidates in the area" then "beaten up and stabbed all over the body". Some 22 people were arrested. Also in Kambia district sitting MP A.B. Sankoh and a number of his supporters were arrested following the death of a man whom WE YONE did not name. They were alleged to have fired on supporters of Jengo Stevens, 34-year-old medical practitioner, son of the president. Mr. Sankoh was being held in Freetown's central prison when a nation-wide radio broadcast yesterday declared the president's son "unopposed and duly elected". WE YONE also reported the deaths of a five-year old boy, Sabom Sesay, and a man, Lumpri Janneh, describing them as "not unconnected with electioneering activities" in the Port Loko district.

TOGO

EYADEMA ADDRESS ON VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY

AB241235 Lome Domestic Service in French 0826 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome on the occasion of victory day -- live]

[Excerpts] Officers, noncommissioned officers, gendarmes, master corporals, corporals, men of the navy and air force, soldiers of the Togolese Armed Forces:

Today's parade, which coincides with the 15th anniversary of victory day, offers me the pleasant opportunity to address you combatants of our revolution and valiant soldiers of our young army. This anniversary symbolizes the victory of righteous forces over evil forces, one of the major acts of our country's history. That is why by looking back on my performance over the past 15 years of national liberation, whose anniversary we have just celebrated and whose exceptional success has been made possible by the exemplary performance of the army, I would first of all like to repeat to each one of you my warm congratulations and strong praise for the discipline, order and the cohesion you have been able to preserve within this army, which has enabled us to surmount the difficulties we have encountered together during these 15 years. I also would like to take this opportunity to wish [words indistinct] and each one of you excellent health, more courage and discipline for better success and promotion in your career. Finally, I hope that through each one of you, this army will be able to strengthen its unity, combat readiness, discipline and its sense of sacrifice in order to bring to its successful end the task we all began 15 years ago in the interest of the people and of the nation as a whole.

Soldiers of the Togolese Armed Forces, by celebrating for the second time in a larger circle this historic day, we want to remind you once more of the duty of each of you in the noble mission of our army to project the image of the soldier ready for his fatherland. We can never stop repeating that the military profession you have freely chosen is not a means of livelihood and even less a business enterprise where profit is the major objective. Your profession is a vocation where your value can only be shown by your sense of duty, your courage, your discipline and your determination to make the supreme sacrifice if necessary.

Concerning your role in peacetime, it should be remembered that it does not consist only in defending our territorial integrity, guaranteeing security and safeguarding the national dignity and sovereignty, but also in promoting progress and the people's welfare. This means that at all times, 24 hours a day, you must be ready to respond to the call of the nation whose life is in your hands. But what will be the use of a soldier's permanent readiness in an army like ours if the sharp sense of discipline, solidarity and national unity does not first of all shape his character and personality to help him direct all his actions on the path of justice?

When on 13 January 1963 and on 13 January 1967, at the request of the people, the army intervened in the political life of the nation, its only ambitions were to bring back peace, to achieve national unity and to restore order and jsutice. The circumstances under which these interventions were made show that in life generally, and particularly in the military profession, when you act in the national interest and for the cause of justice, your action has every chance of succeeding. Today, we can say that it is with God's blessing that we have succeeded in liberating the people, in bringing back national unity and in making righteous forces triumph over evil ones. [passage indistinct]

In our policy of self-sufficiency in food production, which we launched and which should in the future ensure against hunger, everyone has appreciated the contribution of the Togolese Armed Forces. During the past year, they have been posted in all parts of the country to intensify their surveillance at the borders to dissuade speculators and they have been combing the territory to transport and stock cereal. Once again, they have responded to the call of the people and have placed themselves at the head of the fight for the success of the green revolution. This is one of the social missions to which our army is attached and for which we want to congratulate it.

Companions in arms, we cannot win the war against hunger, disease and ignorance without a vigilant army, determined to preserve the essential achievements of our revolution, that is, peace and political stability without which no development is possible.

At a time when our continent is the scene of upheavals and threats of destabilization, we should more than ever before prepare ourselves to preserve the peaceful atmosphere in which the Togolese people have been living for the past 15 years. This means that our army, whose unity and cohesion have stood the test of time, should redouble its vigilance, close its ranks and become a task force to prevent and resist all threats from within or without.

When you go back to your barracks, you should always have it in your mind that life is war, a war that has to be won in order to live.

Long live the Togolese Army, long live the new Togo.

EYADEMA RECEIVES GHANAIAN SECRETARY 22 APRIL

AB222050 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, received in audience this morning at the presidency of the republic Ghanaian Interior Secretary Johnny Hansen. Secretary Hansen, accompanied by Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and interior minister, later disclosed to the press that the people of Ghana admire President Eyadema and want to live in brotherhood with the Togolese people.

Communique on Talks Issued

AB262106 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Ghana has reaffirmed its willingness to do everything in its power to safeguard and maintain the good neighborliness, brotherhood and cooperation which tie the people of Togo and Ghana.

This is contained in a communique issued in Lome after talks between the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary for internal affairs, Mr Johnny Hansen, and his Togolese counterpart, Mr Lacle. The communique said the two men examined the ways and means of creating a permanent peaceful atmosphere at their common frontier with a view to facilitating free movement of persons and goods. Mr Johnny Hansen deplored the recent border incident, during which five Togolese nationals lost their lives, and expressed the deep regrets of the Government of Ghana for them.

Mr Lacle, on his part, reiterated his government's respect for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, especially neighboring countries.

After a general review of matters of common interest, the two parties recognized the necessity for regular consultations between the two men and experts from the Ministries of Interior of the two countries. The next meeting at ministerial level will be held in Accra on the 21st of next month.

The PNDC secretary was also received in audience by President Eyadema to whom he extended fraternal greetings from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENOUNCES RSA INVASION PLAN

AB261209 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale strongly denounced South African preparations to launch a new invasion of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. In an interview with AFP, Colonel "Pedale" stated that South African authorities are concentrating in Namibia a large quantity of troops and war materials ready to march toward the town of N'giva, the provincial capital of Cuenne, partially occupied by the racists.

The defense minister said the latest air raid on the region of (Chibemba) in the province of Huila, 250 km inside the People's Republic of Angola, is part of the preparation for a full-scale action against southern Angolan territory.

CONTACT GROUP CALLED ON TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS

AB261144 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola urgently called on the five countries of the contact group on Namibia to intensify their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. In a communique published last Saturday in Paris by the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in France, Angola condemned the attitude of France, Canada, the United States, Britain and the FRG, described as echo chambers for South African claims.

The communique stressed the danger which comes from the continued illicit acts of South Africa to frustrate the Namibian independence process.

ZAMBIA

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SENTENCED FOR SPYING

AB261720 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Lusaka, April 26 (AFP) -- Former Zambian intelligence officer, Webster Lumbwe, 31, was sentenced today to 20 years imprisonment with hard labour by the Lusaka high court for spying for the United States Central Intellignece Agency (CIA).

Mr Justice Wamulungwe Mainga convicted Lumbwe of having communicated or passed information to the CIA which was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to a foreign power between January 1979 and April 1981. The trial was held in Camera, and the press was barred from the courtroom until the judgement was delivered.

In passing sentence, Mr Justice Mainga said the facts of the case were disturbing in that the accused was a former member of the Zambian Intelligence and Security Services (ZISS) who was in a position to know the dangers of spying. The only reasons why Lumbwe chose to work for CIA were that he was bitter because after doing well in a Portuguese language course, he was not employed as an operative in a foreign country and that he was not allowed to go for an advanced course, the judge said.

In June last year, two senior American diplomats were given 48 hours to leave Zambia and declared persona non grata for allegedly engaging in activities against the interests of Zambia.

Lumbwe admitted at the time that the CIA had been interested in the following information:

-- The presence and deployment of surface-to-air missiles (SAM 3) within the Zambian Armed Forces.

-- The purchase of jet fighters from the Soviet Union.

-- Any information on the president's special advisers and what influence they had on him.

-- The names and political beliefs of senior government officers particularly in the armed forces and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the names of Eastern bloc officials coming to Zambia on official missions.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ON ONE-PARTY SYSTEM, FOREIGN POLICY

AB261550 Paris AFP in French 1411 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Harare, 26 Apr (AFP) -- A one-party system will not be "imposed" on the people of Zimbabwe but will rather be introduced by "persuasion" and endorsed by a referendum, Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister said on Monday.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE and Radio France-Inter, Mugabe expressed the view that his party, ZANU, and the Patriotic Front (ZAPU) of his principal rival, Joshua Nkomo, agreed on the principle of the one-party system "if not on the modalities."

"The ZANU government," he stressed, "will not be accused of assassinating democracy in this country." "We are a democratic government and elections will still be held," the prime minister went on to say while indicating that the next parliamentary elections could be held "anytime" within the next 3 years.

Regarding foreign policy, Mugabe admitted that his country still will have economic ties with South Africa for a long time to come but expressed the hope that these ties will diminish through closer cooperation with other southern African countries, particularly Mozambique.

Mugabe said his country is giving no military assistance to Mozambique to help it combat the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), an anticommunist organization. "What we have agreed with Mozambique is that the dissidents operating in that country will not use our territory as a base," he said. Nevertheless, the prime minister indicated that his country is prepared to help "in the physical defense" of the Beira-Mutare (ex-Umtali) pipeline if Maputo wants.

Concerning the Western Sahara, Mugabe said he feels there is "no crisis in the OAU." The Saharans have the right to self-determination and if they opt for independence, this independence should be recognized just as their desire to unite with Morocco should be recognized "if the population of the SDAR" should so decide. Mugabe further accused Morocco of acting "unfairly" with regard to the implementation of the OAU decisions on the cease-fire and on the holding of a referendum in the Western Sahara.

Asked about his forthcoming trip to West Europe beginning 18 May, Mugabe said he will visit Great Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece. "All these countries," he said, "have already given substantial aid to Zimbabwe and it is hoped that even greater enthusiasm will be roused for more aid."

COMMENTARY LAUDS NEW CABINET, CITES 'BANDITRY'

LD271026 Harare Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Cabinet adjustments just completed by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have put together a strong team of dedicated Zimbabweans of all races including progressive forces of independent members of Parliament and from ZAPU-PF. In doing this, the popularly elected government of the prime minister has now done all that is possible to bring about and consolidate peace throughout the country in order to ensure political stability, economic progress and social justice.

The leadership of Comrade Mugabe has taken measures which have cut across political, ideological, racial, tribal and regional lines by bringing into the government all those who are capable, competent and committed regardless of their origin. The latest appointments into the government of ministers and deputy ministers go to reaffirm once again the unflinching commitment of Comrade Mugabe to national unity. More still, any sane Zimbabwean can easily see that the decisions taken and the measures initiated by the government in the light of the discovery of masses of arms of war on ZAPU property have not been indiscriminate, vindictive or prejudicial.

The primary objective of the government has remained to protect the lives of its people, create a situation of harmony among them, direct and guide them into using all their creative power and the country's resources to overcome disease, poverty, ignorance, hunger and illiteracy. In other words, the well-being of the masses is the central theme of whatever the government may do and wherever it may do it.

In the light of all these measures which have been taken in a spirit of selfless devotion to the masses, it is highly disturbing that some people have deliberately decided to give a blind eye and a deaf ear to them. Some dissidents have decided to embark on isolated cold-blooded murder and armed robbery, especially in the Matabeleland region. Hardly a week passes without an incident of a person being shot or a bus being held up by a gang of armed bandits in the Bulawayo area. What is worrisome is that the armed robberies and killings seem to have taken an organized pattern which poses a serious threat to the lives of the people.

However, anyone would be foolish to think that these despicable acts of banditry are a threat to the overall stability of the country. The masses of Zimbabwe have great faith and trust in their popularly elected government. The dissidents, who are in actual fact terrorists, might be nursing illusions that by resorting to banditry they will be able to score some political gains. If these dissidents feel that the dismissal of Mr Joshua Nkomo and some of his top aides from the government was not a fair political deal, they should realize that the new Cabinet contains many members of ZAPU-PF who stand solidly behind the government of national unity of the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe.

We therefore appeal to those other leaders of ZAPU who may have misled their followers into committing acts of banditry to tell them to cease and desist from terrorizing the masses forthwith. It is important for these outlaws to heed the warning of Prime Minister Mugabe that they should cease their activities or face the full strength of the state.